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THE OBSERVER.

HURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 21, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The Dr. Parkhust testimonial fund in New York has reached $23,323.00. But the Gen. Grant monumental fund lingereth, says the Wilmington Messenger, and with halting steps. Strange!

North Carolina has now a State Dairymen's association, with the following officers: President, Baron Eugene d'Alinge, Biltmore; vice President, Colonel Julian S. Carr, Durham; secretary and treasurer, E. B. C. Hamoley, Rockwell.

Lord Burton, of pale-ale fame, has given a $320,000 town hall for Burton-on-Trent, Eng., the town in which his immense brewery is located. His father, Sir Michael Bass, who first brewed the sparkling beverage which bears his name, spent $850,000 in beautifying the town.

There has been trouble over the inscription to be placed on the new German Parliament House. The original intention was to have it "To the German People." In order to bring in the Emperor," "For Emperor and Empire" was proposed instead. The committee in charge has adopted as a compromise, "To the German Empire."

Deputy Sheriff Hall stood in this State and killed an escaping prisoner who was across the line in Tennessee. According to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina he seems likely to escape punishment, as he was not in Tennessee when he committed the crime, and the crime was not committed in North Carolina.

Gladstone is not the only grand old man of fame and brains in England. John Ruskin is at Brantwood Coniston, in the lake country, and is in excellent health. Why American men of intellectual pursuits, says the Wilmington Messenger, go to pieces sooner than Englishmen of mental power is an interesting and important question.

When the Czar was made Colonel of the Royal Scots Greys, an officer of the regiment said to his orderly: "Donald, have you heard that the new Emperor of Russia has been appointed Colonel of the regiment?" "Indeed, sir," replied Donald, "it is a vera proud thing." Then, after a pause: "Beg pardon, sir, but will he able to keep both places?"

The news comes that the Emperor of China has restored to Li Hung Chang his decorations and dignities and commissioned him to negotiate a peace with Japan. The veteran diplomat, says the New York World, is obviously better fitted for this work than for the management of a war. His success will depend upon his capacity for surrendering.

Old men have a prominent place in the councils of Russia. The senior member of the Russian Ministerial Cabinet is Count Delgandoff, Minister of Public Instruction, aged seventy-seven. Then follow P. S. Vannovsky, seventy-three; R. C. Bunge, seventy-two; K. P. Aabiedonostzeff, seventy; T. G. Phillipoff, sixty-seven, &c. Among the Under Secretaries are N. J. Stoyanoski, seventy-five, and M. N. Ostrovski, sixty-eight.

England consumes 600,000 pounds or about 4,000,000 gallons of tea every day, which is as much as is used by the rest of Europe, North and South America, Africa, and Australia combined. The green tea of former days has almost ceased to be known, while the Twankay, Hyson, and gunpowder teas are seldom heard from. China only supplies one-twelfth of the quantity, the rest coming from India and Ceylon. The Indian tea goes half as far again as the Chinese, as regards color and flavor.

A Paris doctor, who has been studying the effect of liquors on the voice, states that none of the great singers have ever been teetotalers. Wine taken in moderation, he believes, is useful for the voice, but beer thickens it and makes it guttural. Malibran used to drink Madeira and eat sardines; Garcia took a gloria, a cup of coffee with cognac; Persiani nibbled an underdone chop; Dumesnil drank six bottles of champagne before singing, and thought each bottle improved the strength and quality of his voice. He was careful, however, not to drink to excess.

A handsome memorial window in honor of the greatest of North Carolina's great departed Senators has been placed in the Salem Female College. A despatch from Winston says: The window is 3x9 feet and is made throughout of opal glass. The pattern is known as a Lily design, being a group of tall Easter lilies, with lilies of the valley clustering at the base of the group. Over this a dove appears as if descending from the sky. The prevailing color of this central portion is blue. Below the central portion is a scroll on which appears these words, "Senator Vance Memorial, presented by the Class of 1894." Around the entire picture is a border of the richest design, the prevailing color being ruby red, and the entire window is set with bright jewels throughout. The window will be formally presented to the college by the class at the annual commencement in May.

If the American mentioned in a London despatch as being in the fort on Liu-Kung-Tao Island is John Wilde, says the New York World, and he falls or has fallen into the hands of the Japanese, it doubtless will go hard with him. When the French steamer Sydney arrived at Kobe in November she was boarded by Japanese officers who arrested three of her passengers—Wilde, a Scotchman named Cameron and a Chinaman, Cham Tam Moore, once interpreter to the Chinese Legation at Washington. They were suspected of being engaged in an enterprise against Japan. It was subsequently learned that they had a contract to destroy the entire Japanese Navy. Wilde's plan was to throw from a torpedo boat shells, filled with chemicals, which, on striking, would explode, creating an impenetrable and suffocating smoke, under cover of which attacks could be made with torpedoes. The men were to receive from China, it was said, $1,000,000 for each Japanese warship destroyed, and a proportionate sum for every Japanese merchantman blown up. After being detained some time Wilde and Cameron, were released, after taking oaths not to do anything to assist China during the war. Moore, the Chinaman, was sent to Niroshima.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Between February 5th and 12th sixty one cases of cholera were reported in Constantinople and twenty-nine deaths from that disease. ——The Hebrew orphanage at Atlanta will be increased in size. ——A man was attacked by highwaymen in the heart of the city of New Orleans. The cold weather has drawn numerous thieves to that city. ——Notwithstanding the resolution of District assembly No. 75 to continue the Brooklyn strike, there is a rush of strikers at the street car offices to get back their old places. ——Rev. W. H. Sheppard, colored Southern Presbyterian missionary, has arrived safely in the Congo Free States. ——Morganfield and Searcey, the Aquia Creek express robbers, are indicted for robbery in Arkansas. ——An unknown schooner was sunk off Lookout Shoals this State. ——The fusionists had a lively time at their caucus on the County Government bill last Thursday. Several Republicans attacked the cumulative voting plan and the propo ition requiring four affirmative votes of the commissioners to pass certain measures. Moody said Senator Pritchard favored the former plan and had laid the matter before Congressman Reed, who approved it. After the caucus two Republican Senators said the four vote proposition would not be accepted. ——Chesapeake bay is frozen over. ——Charles H. Jones, recently of the New York World, assumes control of the St. Louis Post Despatch. ——Four inches of snow fell in San Antonio and nine in New Orleans. In the latter city there was sleigh riding and street car traffic was stopped. There was a general snow storm throughout Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. ——Hon. Isaac Gray, our Minister at the City of Mexico, died of pneumonia at that city last Thursday night. ——Since his declaration of absolutism, the Czar of Russia is the recipient of many threatening communications. ——Some new England manufacturers of cotton goods are complaining that other mills are buying goods of Southern manufacture bleaching them and then putting them on the market and selling them at an advantage over the complainants. ——The British steamer Queensmoore arrived at Baltimore with the crews of two wrecked vessels. Several of the men died from exposure and exhaustion. ——A telegram from Tokio has been received by the Japanese Minister at Washington, stating that on the 12th inst. Admiral Ting sent to Admiral Ito a gunboat, displaying a flag of truce, and proposed to surrender to the Japanese all the men-of-war and fortifications at Wei-Hai-Wei, together with the arms, stores, munitions of war, etc., in his possession, on condition that the lives of the Chinese combatants and of the foreigners in the Chinese service should be spared. The condition was accepted by Admiral Ito, and it is thought at the Legation that the surrender has already been completed. ——R. G. Fleming, of Savannah, superintendent of the Plant system of railroads and steamships was stricken with paralysis last week and is not expected to live. ——The Pope of Rome's health has been slightly affected by the damp and changeable weather that has lately prevailed there. His Holiness is not confined in his bed nor prevented from attending mass, but his doctor has ordered him to take the greatest care of himself and not to hold long receptions. ——The North German Lloyd Steamship company has brought an action at Rotterdam against the owner of the British steamer Crathie for damages for the loss of the Elbe. ——In the Texas House of Representatives the contest of Haller, a negro and a Republican, and Duff, white and a Democrat, was taken up last week, and the minority report of the committee seating Haller, was adopted by a Democratic vote of 76 to 40. ——The Fall River Bleachery is receiving goods for bleaching, manufactured in the South, and billed from Augusta, Ga. The Algonquin Printing company is preparing Southern goods for the market on orders every day and large shipments of goods in the grey have been made from Southern points to the American Printing company. Goods known as 68x72's, 60x56's and other goods said to be made in Fall River, Mass., are now really made South and shipped to that city for bleaching and printing, while mills which would like to make those goods in that city are compelled to hustle for orders. ——A duel with swords was fought on the outskirts of Paris Thursday between Lieut. Marcel Canrobert, son of the late Marshal Canrobert, and M. Hubbard, a Socialist member of the French Chamber of Deputies. The Lieutenant sent the challenge on account of an expression used in the Chamber by M. Hubbard during the debate on a motion for an appropriation for the Marshal's funeral. M. Hubbard was severely wounded in the chest. ——An explosion of fire-damp in a mine in Silesia killed fourteen persons and injured eight others. ——Wm. J. Hasson, who was convicted at Baltimore, Md., of murder in the second degree for killing his wife, has been sentenced to eighteen years in the penitentiary. ——The failures for the past seven days as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., for the United States number 270, against 323 last year, and for Canada 51, against 55 last year. ——The light-house at Smith's Point, Va., 175 miles south of Washington, at the entrance of the Potomac river into Chesapeake Bay has been carried away by the drifting ice. The keeper escaped. ——Snow was general throughout Western and Northern Florida last week. In Washington county the ground was covered to a depth of eight inches, a situation unprecedented in Florida weather records. ——Bradstreet's report that mercantile collections South and West, with few exceptions, are slow and unsatisfactory. Southern merchants and manufacturers in some instances are making greater efforts to collect amounts due than to sell goods. ——Hon. James Hodges, one of Baltimore's most distinguished citizens, died Friday night. He was 72 years of age. For fifty years he had been the senior member of the firm of Hodges Bros., well-known to merchants in the Southern States. ——The Charleston, Sumter & Northern R. R. was sold at Sumter for $450,000, Col. W. G. Elliott being the bidder. Col. Elliott is president of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R., and it is generally known that the purchaser represented the Atlantic Coast Line system. ——A movement is on foot in the Reichstag for Germany to call an international conference on the subject of remonetizing silver. ——At St. Louis burglars gag the employes of the American Protective association organ and take off the subscription lists. ——A steamer with a party of Baltimoreans on board was wrecked near Roanoke island. The party reached the island in the steamer's life boats.

Memorial Address by Hon. William B. Bate, on the Life and Character of Hon. Zeb. B. Vance.

The Senate having under consideration the following resolutions—

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. Zebulon B. Vance, late a Senator from the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay proper tribute to his high character and distinguished public services.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Bate said:

MR. PRESIDENT: Between the spurs of the Blue Ridge and its mountain-mother, the Alleghanies, a race of people from the Atlantic shore—whose lineage was Scotch Irish and English, with a dash of Huguenot—had cut their way through a wilderness, with axe and rifle, and the Bible as their companion, and become in this Piedmont country lords of the forest and field. These adventurous pioneers, hardy and brave, found homes in this inter mountain spot, and observant of social, religious, and educational advantages soon developed into the finest type of American manhood.

It was there, among this God-fearing and country-loving pioneer people, that Zebulon Baird Vance first saw light of day. It was there, on the banks of the French Broad River—where, in their westward flow, its bright and rapid waters leap from rock to rock, as a silver arrow from the bowstring; there, where valley and mountain and bright waters meet and mingle within the same scope of vision, presenting scenery that makes romance of reality; it was there, in this temple of nature, among plain and patriotic people, unpretentious and true; and with home associations, simple and sympathetic, gentle and genial, that Senator Vance destined to become a factor in the political history of our country, in his boyhood and manhood, caught those true and manly inspirations that guided him in his noble and remarkable career throughout his useful and successful life.

His was an intellect of marked capacity, and of a rare order of completeness, pervaded and informed by all those moral perceptions which make so invariable an adjunct to the strongest understanding. His perception of truth was almost an instinct, and his love of it truly conscientious. His temper was admirable, and free from all vanity and jealousy. He was a cavalier in loftiness of thought and action, without a particle of cant or formality or pretense. He was a genuine, brave, strong man—a thorough gentleman, who inspired the fullest confidence and the most cordial liking. Whatever display he made was in truest taste, simple, easy, and natural, without the tinsel of ambition or effort. He had the power, the morals, and the manners of the best model of American statesmen.

His advocacy of great principles and useful opinions was often expressed in this Senate with boldness of view, sometimes with severity of remark, and often with beauty and vivacity of expression. Many of the highest prizes in the lottery of political life came within his grasp, and with the vivifying spirit of a laudable ambition he seized them and used them only for his country, his State, and her people. As Representative, Governor, and Senator his intellect, zeal, labor, and love were freely expended for the honor, glory, and welfare of North Carolina and her people.

There is a country accent—

Says a philosopher—

not in speech only, but in thought, conduct, character, and manner, which never forsakes a man—

and never was that remark more strikingly illustrated than in the late Senator Vance. He was a North Carolinian "intuet in cute," every peculiarity of her people, the very idiosyncrasies of her citizens, were discernible in his mental, moral, and political make-up. But every step of his ascending honors was taken with an eye single to her protection, defense, honor, and safety. Of his extraordinary aptitude for business at the proper time and in the proper way I need only recall the fact that as governor of North Carolina, during the darkest period of the late civil war, and when a depreciated currency had unsettled all values and disrupted all the machinery of trade, when commerce was blockaded and transportation impeded, he was able to maintain in more comfort and in greater efficiency the Confederate regiments of North Carolina than fell to the lot of those of other Southern States.

There is a record of fifty-seven regiments, and there may be more, whose clothing, shoes, hats, blankets, and muskets were furnished and delivered through his tact, perseverance, and energy. And those regiments, composed of men and officers from "the old North State" attested his wise provision for their efficiency by as gallant a record as was made by any troops in either army, and whose valor our deceased friend made more effective by his wise foresight and care for their health and comfort.

Other countries, Mr. President, have had their civil wars, with which history deals according to the prejudices and politics of their historians, but now their people look back upon the past without animosity to either party.

France had her great revolution, but the followers of the "crowned soldier of Democracy," whether enlisted from Parisian Jacobins or Vendean Monarchists, are remembered to-day only as the brave sons of France.

The Roundhead and the Cavalier of England, whether in the ranks of Cromwell's Ironsides or charging with rash Rupert, are to-day bright jewels in the galaxy of England's gallant sons.

In our civil war citizens of the same Commonwealth were impelled by that first and supreme necessity that is not chosen but chooses—which is paramount to all deliberation and admits of no discussion and demands no evidence. They were forced into conflict by the operation of principles they did not originate and by circumstances over which they had no control. And now, since both sides from their respective standpoints believed they were in the right, let us, on occasions like this, in this national forum, common in representation of all sections and all parties, bring wreaths to the 'bivouac of the dead" without stopping to discuss the resolutions of '98 or the conditions which they created, or the wisdom or folly which inspired on the other side the spirit of fanaticism. Be our politics what they may, let us all honor the brave and heroic sons of all the States, as models and exemplars of American character; and, since "grim visaged war has smoothed his wrinkled front," let us honor those who were heroes in the strife with true American patriotism and pride. No man has been a member of the Senate since the war who was more consistent in that respect, more willing to remit the cause and conduct of the war to the verdict of unbiased and truthful history, or more disposed to treasure the memory of the personal heroism of all American soldiers, than our late associate.

Mr. President, in the public life and services of our deceased friend we have "the abstract and brief chronicle" of politics in the Southern States throughout the last thirty years. He was a party man in the highest meaning of that term; true and faithful to the Federal Union as he understood its obligations -interpreting the powers, limitations, and restrictions of its Constitution by the light of the precepts and principles of its framers, and with intense convictions that any wide departure from those canons of construction would inevitably lead to the destruction of our form of Federal Government. He felt that if we put out the light of the fathers we—

Know not where is that Promethean heat
That can its flame relume.

His advent into politics was amid the throes and convulsions of civil war, the closing exigencies of which shaped in our Southland the political course of Whigs and Democrats, with the stern hand of inexorable fate, to save the very form and substance of society and civilization. But, notwithstanding the intense strain that was upon him in those exciting and exacting years, he was at no time a violent or uncandid partisan, and never nursed those exaggerations or that unfairness which too often influence political action; nor did the idea of personal animosity or ungenerous feeling toward a political opponent dis color his public life.

Senator Vance was a man of such irresistible wit and humor that I may apply to him the language of another, and say: "This relieved the weary, refined the resentful, and animated the drowsy; this drew smiles even from such as were the object of it, and scattered flowers over a desert, and, like sunbeams sparkling on a lake, gave spirit and vivacity to the dullest and least interesting cause." It was often his pleasure to illustrate his arguments, or enliven his conversation, with the incidents and peculiarities of life in North Carolina; and his laughter-creating anecdotes, his quaint jokes, and funny stories will long remain in our memories as specimens of wit and humor, of broad and striking illustrations, and oftentimes of forcible argument, but always devoid of the sting of malice or the point which wounded personal feeling. To a keen faculty of observation he added a swift dexterity of application which, with the sunny current of his humor and free and joyful sympathy, made him a truly robust man, in whom the harmonies and just play of all his faculties imparted a kind feeling toward all men.

Glad light from within radiates outward, and enlightens and embellishes.

He had a taking way on the hustings. His arguments consisted in a plain way of telling simple truths—illustrated with anecdotes and brightened with ready wit. In his mode of speech he did not "beat about the bush," but advanced in direct line to the citadel, which he generally captured, to the discomfort of his adversaries. His easy, flowing, natural style of speech—ready and racy—ever gained applause from his people, which to him was as sweet incense on the altar of patriotism. Adulation, however, did not spoil him—Vance was too big a man for that. As a strong, broad, and well-rounded man he received the plaudits of the multitude with proper grace, and instead of "turning his head," they were incentives to higher emprise.

The "bonhomie" was an active element in his nature, and always kept him in warmest touch with his friends and often drew the sting from his enemies. He was as much the embodiment of the principles of Democracy as any man who has taken part in our political life for a quarter of a century, and was truly a Great Commoner. He never seemed more in his element than when engaged in a hot political canvass before his North Carolina constituency, in advocacy of their rights and interests, and the hotter and more stormy the canvass the better. Indeed he raveled in it, and was as much at home amid the clashing elements as the petrel in the storm; and whenever the fight was on he was sure to be a factor, and in at the death. But to him, Mr. President, every political storm cloud had its bow of promise, and when the fury abated it left him in a serene atmosphere, well poised and contemplative, and ready to take advantage of the situation for the good of his people and party; and withal, he never sacrificed his convictions for mere temporary success.

He was for the whole people, and served them faithfully. He knew no faction or clique and invoked no artificial aid, but when he asked office he went directly to the people and drank at the fountain. His strong personality warmed his constituents in a magnetic way and they clung unto him. His native endowments and cultured knowledge of human nature kept him en rapport with the best citizenship and won a sense of superiority without exciting jealousy. Yet there was nothing in his nature or bearing that was not in accord with the humblest, and while he was easy and familiar with all classes, that familiarity never begot contempt, but inspired a genial feeling akin to brotherhood.

These natural gifts, these persuasive characteristics, this graceful adaptability, easily made him a hero on the hustings, and the ballot box became his mascot. His practical utterances and homely yet happy illustrations became household words, and with the plain people he was Sir Oracle.

For more than thirty years "Zeb" Vance, as he was familiarly called, was the political idol of the people of North Carolina, and during any part of that time he might have truly said of them, "sum fui pars." He rejoiced at their prosperity and mourned their misfortunes; in their need he was a benefactor—in adversity their bulwark and strength. Whatever faults he had—and who has them not?—were open and bravely avowed—soon forgiven and forgotten. He felt that he owed a duty to his country and his fellow-man, and, Mr. President, without discount, he paid the debt. He learned and loved the teachings of the Bible, and was guided by his faith. His cheerfulness brightened his social relations; his gentle domesticity made home happy; his sterling virtues inspired respect and confidence while they imparted usefulness.

He was a bon vivant without dissipation; his hospitality was to him a luxury and to his guests a delight, and he, in turn, was "persona grata" in every household in the "Old North State."

Disease and misfortune did not unman him—and he often met it with grim humor. The loss of an eye a few years before his death did not discourage him, or abate his efforts to serve his constituents. Indeed, while sitting here at this desk next me—we were desk mates for the last three years—he, in a vein of pleasant humor, just before commencing his last great speech in this Chamber, alluding to the fact of having lost an eye, said:

Misfortunes have their blessings, for surely no man can now deny that I have *an eye single* to the interest of my constituents.

Disease and suffering did not appal him or drive from him hope and courage. He was cheerful and sometimes facetious, even when the "sword of the spirit had well nigh cut through the seabbard of the flesh." He died at his post, and with dignity and calmness—

Wrapt the drapery of his couch about him,
And lay down to pleasant dreams.

Upon the announcement of his death North Carolina became one vast "lodge of sorrow," in which every heart was muffled, and its sad beat was responsive to the melancholy occasion. His biography, truth fully written, will be the sweetest aroma in the urn of North Carolina history.

You may break, you may shatter the vase, if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.

The Financial Question.

Correspondence of the Observer:

When self-interest is eliminated from the currency question a solution of it is easily attained. When a small party which represents only a fraction of the people in number but controls a large amount of wealth says that gold and gold alone shall be the currency of the country, and that their interests alone shall be subserved and that the Rights of the great mass of the people who claim that both Gold and Silver shall be the currency are to be ignored, so long as this continues a solution is impossible. Those interested in the appreciation of money take the same position as expressed by nearly every National Bank President and who are termed the Gold party, in contradistinction of others who are termed the Gold and Silver party. To this latter party I have been strongly attached, and my convictions of its correctness have been verified In my judgment the depreciation in the values of property, produce, labor, &c., which has been caused by the success which the Gold party have met with it controling the affairs of our country, also by the movement which is now going on by persons who have had the infatuation that a single Gold basis would bring prosperity to the country are now showing a willingness to grant to others their Rights and Privileges in the matter. Hence a solution will be reached.

It is proposed to destroy all the "legal tender paper money which the Government has issued."

At the close of the war there were over one thousand millions of dollars of green backs in circulation. By one fell swoop of John Sherman, six hundred and fifty millions of these green backs were destroyed and interest bearing bonds issued in the place of them. What was the result? Ruin to the people by the fearful depreciation in all species of property, save bonds and the bonded interest. What Mr. Sherman did is now again proposed, viz:—to destroy about six hundred millions of dollars of greenbacks and other legal tender notes which the government has issued, and issue U. S. Bonds in their place. It is a fearful experiment to destroy this money unless some other currency could be put immediately in its place. It is only proposed to substitute bank notes for it, and it must be remembered that bank notes are not and cannot be made legal tender money. There would be some fairness in an offer as follows: For every dollar of legal tender money destroyed, coin a gold or a standard legal tender silver dollar. Gold and silver need no redemption, they redeem themselves. As the gold cannot be had silver must be used. The Government now has fifty-three millions of silver bullion which did not cost the Government a dollars which could now be used to very great advantage.

Another proposition is to issue Interest Bearing Bonds to take the place of Non Interest Bearing Currency to an amount sufficient to "retire all notes and certificates now in the possession of the government or which may hereafter be received from all sources whatsoever." In times of peace the issuing of six or eight hundred millions of dollars of interest bearing bonds in addition to those which have been issued is an exceedingly dangerous experiment. This was once resorted to and with ruinous effects, a panic would result. The party which advocates a Gold standard favors the issuing of the bonds; the party which advocates a Gold and Silver standard objects to it.

Banks. One of the propositions I have seen is to allow Banks to be established and for them to be allowed to issue their notes to the full amount of their capital stock on their depositing 40 per cent. of the above bonds." Simply a Bank of $100,000 capital by depositing $40,000 of these bonds shall receive $100,000 of circulating notes and that "the Government shall receive these notes in payment for dues, taxes, &c." A serious question arises how are these notes to be redeemed. It has been estimated that five thousand banks would be put in operation and they would be allowed to issue say one thousand million of dollars of their notes. Where is the Gold to come from to keep the immense amount of paper currency redeemed. It must be remembered that a constant redemption must be kept up as the notes would be re-issued as soon as redeemed and their redemption again called for.

This is precisely the situation of the Government to day. The banks are calling on the Government to redeem its notes and the process of redeeming them and then issuing Bonds has bankrupted the Government. If the Government can be placed in this predicament by the banks how readily could a swarm of Brokers bankrupt every bank in the country, provided Gold alone is to be made a basis. Let a sufficient amount of Silver first be procured and then let all cease their hostility to it, and with Silver and Gold a solid foundation could be established. The question of redemption was certainly not well considered in the article alluded to. The writer of it must remember that only Silver and Gold are legal tenders for the redemption of the notes which the banks are to issue, it being expressly stipulated that all legal tender notes are to be destroyed; hence they would be compelled to use Silver and Gold.

Silver. Another is to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase and coin sixty millions of standard silver dollars per annum, that is to take ten or twelve years in which to coin an amount equal to the amount of currency which is to be destroyed. Could a more unfair proposition be made? The work of reducing the paper currency to pulp would be done very rapidly and the coining of the silver would probably under present circumstances receive but little attention. Let the Gold standard party and the Gold and Silver party unite on some fair, just and equal-rights basis and all will be well.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER.
Newbern, N. C.

Amenities of "Metropolitan" Journalism.

The editor of The Sun is always a conspicuous attendant at sparring exhibitions given in respectable places.—*Evening Post.*

How this lewd fellow does lie! Poor divvle! perhaps he can't help it.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Statistics indicate that only one railway passenger among 28,000,000 is annually killed in England. In France it is one in 19,000,000, in Germany one in 10,000,000, Italy one in 6,000,000, America one in 2,000 to 3,000,000, and Russia one in 1,000,000.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Discovery of Anæsthesia.

From Harper's Weekly.

There was recently erected in Hartford, Connecticut, a bronze tablet bearing the following words, inscribed beneath a portrait profile in half relief:

"To the memory of Horace Wells, dentist, who upon this spot, December 11, 1844, submitted to a surgical operation, discovered, demonstrated, and proclaimed the blessings of anæsthesia."

The erection of this tablet, marking the semi-centennial of Dr. Well's alleged discovery, recalls a historic controversy that was waged very bitterly forty years ago. The question was which one of four men was entitled to the credit of having given to the world one of the first important scientific discoveries to come from America—that of anæsthesia. The four men who claimed the honor were Dr. C. W. Long, of Jefferson, Georgia, Dr. Horace Wells, of Hertford, Connecticut, Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, and Dr. W. T. G. Morton, also of Boston.

Notwithstanding the unequivocal assertion of the Hartford tablet, it cannot be said that a consensus of opinion has yet settled this controversy. The essential facts bearing on it, however, are reasonably established.

Dr. Wells used ether December 11, 1844. Rumors of the event reached Boston. They were taken up by Dr. Jackson, a chemist and by Dr. Morton, the former aiding to some extent in the experiments of the latter. Dr. Morton induced the authorities of the Massachusetts General Hospital to permit him to demonstrate the power of ether on a patient in the operating room of the hospital, and this was done October 16, 1846, with results that astonished the surgeons.

This demonstration, beyond question, was the determinating factor in bringing ether into use as an anæsthetic. The discovery, in the words of Dr. Holmes, "was formally introduced to the scientific world in a paper read before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences by Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, one of the first, if not the first, of American surgeons." Dr. Holmes himself suggested to Dr. Morton the name anæsthesia, which was finally adopted in place of "letheon," which Dr. Morton at first preferred.

If, then, it be considered that to promulgate an idea is a greater achievement than to originate the idea, the claim of Morton would seem to secure to him the title of discoverer of the blessings of anæsthesia. And, in point of fact, the world usually does so decide as regards contested discoveries. Columbus and not a Norseman is said to be the discoverer of America. Darwin and not Lamarck is thought of as the discoverer of the laws of evolution.

But, if, on the other hand, it should be held that the original discoverer is entitled to the credit of full discovery, even though his idea fails to germinate in the minds of others, then Morton's claim must be set aside, for it is conceded that Dr. Wells preceded him in the use of ether as an anæsthetic.

But even here the case does not rest, for it is alleged, and the claim is said to be well substantiated, that Dr. Long preceded Dr. Wells in the use of ether, as Wells, preceded Morton. It is claimed for Dr. Long that he noticed while a student that "persons who had hurt [*sic*] themselves while intoxicated with ether suffered no pain." He thereupon applied the observation, using ether as an anæsthetic in a minor surgical operation as early as March 30, 1842.

Since, then, it appears that Dr. Long preceded Dr. Wells by more than two years, while it required the efforts of Jackson and Morton to give the idea of anæsthesia fertility, it is plain that the unqualified statement of the Hartford tablet is hardly justified by the facts. However, it is hardly fair to ask that memorial tablets should hold too rigidly to the details of history, and no one will deny that Dr. Wells deserves great honor for his share in the discovery of anæsthesia, which was certainly of great importance.

Literary Notes.

Harper & Brothers announce for publication on February 15th, the following books: The Phantoms of the Foot-bridge, and Other Stories, by Charles Egbert Craddock; Hippolyte and Golden-beak, two stories by George Bassett; Modern Missions in the East, by Edward a Lawrence, D. D., with an introduction by Edward T. Eaton, D. D., LL.D.. The Literature of the Georgian Era, by Prof. William Minto, of the University of Aberdeen; The Adventeres of Jones, by Hayden Carruth; A Farm-house Cobweb, a novel by Emory J. Haynes; Men Born Equal, a novel by Henry Perry Robinson, and Beyond the Dreams of Avarice, a novel by Walter Besant.

Several articles which are an outcome of Julian Ralph's voyage to China, undertaken in the interests of Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly, will be published in the Magazine during the summer months. The first of the series will be entitled "House-boating in China," and will appear in the June Harper's. In all there will be three articles or more, amply and beautifully illustrated from drawings by C. D. Weldon, who accompanied Mr. Ralph to the interesting points in China which are described.

Shakespeare's Vocabulary.

Shakespeare's vocabulary is said to have been the largest used by any English writer, and he had not but 15,000, words and of these 500 were used only once. Milton's vocabulary comprised about 8 000 words. That of the average educated writer is said to include about 3 000 words, while the average business man used only about 1,000 words. The average English laborer has about 400 words at his command. These estimates are of British origin, and are not recent. We're inclined to think that the business man and the mechanic in this country have rather more extensive vocabularies than these estimates suggest.

Mrs. Bloomer, like Captain Boycott, has become immortalized.

The spooks and goblins that delight
To fill with terror all the night;
That stalk abroad in hideous dreams
With which dyspepsia's fancy teems,
Will never trouble with their ills
The man who trusts to Pierce's Pills.

Pierce's Pleasant Pellets; vegetable, harmless, painless, sure! Constipation, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion; all vanish with their use.

Cost and Waste of War.

The cost of the Mexican war was $63,000,000.

The total number of men in the world's navies is 237,000.

In the last 200 years France has spent £993,000,000 in war.

The engines of a first class steel man-of-war cost nearly $700,000.

In the British navy the annual cost of maintaining a man is $1,055.

Even little Belgium spends every year 46,000,000 francs on her army.

The average cost of maintaining a man in the American navy is $1,700.

At Bonnockburn 135,000 men fought, and 38,000 were killed or wounded.

The French army costs every year 675,000,000 francs; the navy 209,000,000.

Our army in 1882 cost $46,895,456; our navy in the same year, $29,174,139.

The peace footing of the Russian army calls for the services of 170,000 horses.

At Gravelotte 320,000 men were engaged, of whom 48,000 were killed or wounded.

At Austerlitz 170,000 men were engaged, and the dead and wounded numbered 23,000.

Marengo called 58,000 men into action, of whom 13,000 were killed or crippled.

The Spanish army costs 142,000,000 pesetas a year. Twenty-five pesetas equal $5.00.

Austria spends every year 15,000,000 florins on the army. Twelve florins equal $5.00.

In less than 300 years Great Britain alone has spent £1,359,000,000 in war.

The army of Bolivia costs the people of that impoverished country $1,800,000 a year.

The annual cost of the British army is £17,000,000; of the navy, £14,000,000.

There were 402,000 men on the field of Sadowa, of whom 33,000 were killed or disabled.

The spring and autum maneuvers of the European armies cost annually over $10,000,000.

During the retreat from Moscow, the French lost or threw away over 600,000 muskets.

Italy spends every year 14,000,000 lire on here army and navy. Twenty-five lire equal $5.00.

At Waterloo there were 145,000 men on both sides, of whom 51,000 were killed or disabled.

It is estimated that the world's cannon has cost the world's taxpayers a little over $40,000,000.

The annual army expenditure of Greece is 18,000,000 drachmi. A drachma is about twenty cents.

The estimated cost to both sides of the great civil war in this country was $6,500,000,000.

Down to the year 1876 Krupp had delivered to various European nations over 15,000 cannon.

At Borodino 250,000 French and Russians fought and the dead and wounded numbered 78,000.

The army and navy of the Argentine Confederation are kept up at an annual cost of $13,000,000.

The wars of the last 70 years have cost Russia £355,000,000 and the lives of 664,000 men.

Revival of the Curfew Bell.

There is to be a revival of the curfew in Canada, and if it prove successful in the cities and towns of that Dominion, it is not unlikely that it may be used in some parts of the United States, writes John Gilmer Speed, in the Ladies' Home Journal. The law which has been enacted by the legislatures of Quebec and Ontario was drafted by the Society for the protection of women and children and provides that the municipal councils in cities, towns and incorporated villages shall have power to pass by-laws for the regulation of the time after which children shall not be in the streets at night without proper guardianship. The law also provides that these councils shall cause a bell to be rung at or near the time appointed, as a warning, to be called the curfew bell, after which the children so required to be at their homes or off the streets shall be liable to be warned by any constable or police officer to go home.

Buchlen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Young Men Take Warning.

Alas, how prevalent are those distressing diseases and weaknesses which make young men prematurely old, pale, listless, low spirited, languid, easily tired, forgetful and incapable; fill mad-houses and swell the lists of suicides; separate husbands and wives; bring untold suffering to millions, even unto the third and fourth generations. The afflicted will recognize only too plainly to what class of maladies we refer. A complete and scientific treatise (sent only in plain sealed envelope) on receipt of ten cents, (the cost of postage,) if inclosed with this notice to World's Dispensary Medical Association 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Babies

and rapidly growing children derive more benefit from Scott's Emulsion, than all the rest of the food they eat. Its nourishing powers are felt almost immediately. Babies and children thrive on Scott's Emulsion when no other form of food is assimilated.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, enriches the blood, overcomes wasting and gives strength to all who take it.

For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Emaciation, Consumption, Blood Diseases and all Forms of Wasting. *Send for pamphlet. Free.*

Scott & Bowne, N.Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

Shortness of Breath, Swelling of Legs and Feet.

"For about four years I was troubled with palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath and swelling of the legs and feet. At times I would faint. I was treated by the best physicians in Savannah, Ga., with no relief. I then tried various Springs, without benefit. Finally I tried

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

also his Nerve and Liver Pills. *After beginning to take them I felt better!* I continued taking them and I am now in better health than for many years. Since my recovery I have gained fifty pounds in weight. I hope this statement may be of value to some poor sufferer."

E. B. SUTTON, Ways Station, Ga.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

E. L. CLARK'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK,

9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts

NOTICE.

W. M. THOMAS, who is well known to the Grocery trade of this city, would respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that he has accepted a position with Mr. E. L. Clark, Wholesale and Retail Grocer and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, &c., where he would be glad to see his old friends and former customers. He guarantees politeness, fair dealing and lowest possible prices. Call and see him before buying elsewhere.

1-10-95 tf

A. B. Williams,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., FEB. 21, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

MOORE FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

The cry of "stop thief" used by the real thief to divert attention from himself, is an old doge, but, like original sin, it holds credulous humanity under its spell just as potently as ever. Several times since the money power has been tightening its grasp upon the throat of the people's prosperity, we have had occasion to warn those who misuse epithets in that behalf of the just retorts which they provoke. But it is not often that any of that class discloses the real seat of dishonesty so palpably as one Mr. Concklin who contributes an article to the New York Sun, under the caption "Facts about Gold Shipments" elsewhere reproduced by us. With charming naivete this ingenuous writer lets the cat out of the money-question bag We are hearing a great deal nowadays about the prime necessity of preserving our credit among the financiers of foreign nations. Those whose wits have not been dinned out of them by the noise of the gold-bug tom toms, know perfectly well that the cause of the gold drain which set in from this country to Europe after the Baring failure was not due to any distrust of the value of the government's promises to pay, but entirely to a realization, which that catastrophe accentuated, of the worthiessness of our leading stocks which had been dishonestly watered by our American professors of "high finance." But it is not often that such a lucid exposition of this rascally tact is vouchsafed the laity as the aforesaid Mr. Concklin, evidently a high priest of the golden idol, supplies in the following words:

"Actually we are to-day paying our old debts by taking up our own paper at a discount at the rate of from 5 to 75 per cent. on the dollar, for have not the securities which we have sold, or, in other words, on which we have borrowed money, depreciated to that extent? For instance, the following securities were and are still largely held abroad: Atchison, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Erie, Reading, Wabash, St. Paul, Louisville, &c. *There fore, to take up a loan based upon the mortgages and stocks of these and similar companies at the prevailing prices is to the nation at large a financial advantage, the country is just that much better off in not having to return by several hundred millions the money borrowed originally. As it is a question of trade and barter the morality of this affair need not be entered into and we may be assured that every gold dollar we send to Europe to day brings back to us much more than a dollar's worth of our notes and securities which were issued when we were building our vast system of railroads*, and it the country was in an easier position financially it would be much to our advantage for us to liquidate our debts now when we are offered such easy terms."

Our brethren of the thrifty North-East have always been adepts in the art of handling the comfortable end of the poker. They stirred up the second war with Great Britain by appealing to the *American* sentiment of the South to help defend New England commerce against British encroachments; but, as soon as they found that the net result was injurious to *their* interests, they entered into a treasonable conspiracy at Hartford, in contempt of the Constitution, and in reliance upon the stress of the war they had incited to enable them to carry their point. Though ready in 1814, in effect, to aid the British by obstructing the *American* government in its war with Britain, they arrogated to themselves the guardianship of the industrial glory of *America* as soon as the war was over, inducing the South, again by appeals to its *American* sentiment, to buy dear goods from New England in preference to cheap goods from old England. They imported, under cruel circumstances, savages from Africa and sold them to the South; but, after they had been civilized and christianized by the South, started a crusade, in the name of Northern civilization and Christianity, to free them at the expense of those they had sold them to. They claim the stars and stripes as peculiarly their own, yet it was under the Southern regime before '61 that its glorious folds illumined every sea and under their own greedy laws since that it has been made to disappear from them. They patronizingly hope that the South may some day be "Americanized" under their benign influence, yet the census reveals them as the mongrel product of many strange races and the South only as the dwelling-place of the real Americans They prate of rebels and anarchists, yet they have canonized John Brown who introduced to this fair land rebellion and anarchy. They hold up their hands in horror at the sugar trust and other corrupt legislation, yet they backed with their approbation as well as with their bayonets the carpet baggers they sent to make our laws in the Reconstruction time. Finally, themselves the authors of the rascally greenback, they have talked about "honest" money and the "honor" of the government and the "faith" of the nation, until they have actually begun to take themselves seriously and to pose as the custodians of honor instead of in the character of a pack of swindlers as the ingenuous Mr. Concklin—not the OBSERVER, please take notice; the OBSERVER does not think that of any body of American citizens—as the ingenuous Mr. Concklin describes them to be.

"The foreigner must have trust in the honesty of our people," says Mr. Concklin. "As it is a question of trade and barter, the morality of this affair need not be entered into," says this same astonishing product of our "higher civilization."

Assuming that it is honest to require the people of the United States to pay double what they agreed to pay to the bondholders, Mr. Concklin's plan for restoring Europe's confidence in our honesty is wofully deficient in consistency and completeness. We do not observe that he proposes that those who possess fortunes accumulated by railroad "wrecking" shall be made to disgorge—so as to restore the parity, for example, between the prices at which stocks were sold to the trustful Europeans and the prices at which the wreckers are buying them in at to-day. The *ex post facto* principle which he applies to the honest people of the United States is not to be applied to dishonest plutocrats—that *ex post facto* doctrine which reaches its hand back into the past and adds a fictitious value to the people's obligations which they did not possess when they were assumed!

Aye, aye. It is time for us all to cry in sober earnest, "Stop thief!" "Stop thief!"

RECENT AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Last week we gave the President's message (the one dated February 8th) notifying Congress that he had negotiated with a syndicate of bankers an issue of sixty odd millions of 4 per cent. coin bonds at such a premium as would be equivalent to the government's paying 3¾ per cent. interest for the loan—*provided* Congress should fail within ten days to authorize an issue of $65,000,000 of 3 per cent. gold bonds. In his negotiations with the bankers, the President had learned that they would take 3 per cent. gold bonds at par. Mr. W. L. Wilson accordingly reported from the ways and means committee a bill to authorize the issue of such gold bonds. This was brought to a vote on Thursday, the 14th, and defeated by a majority still greater than that which one week before had buried the Springer $500,000,000 gold bond bill, as reported by us last week. The vote on the Springer bill was 162 to 135; on the Wilson bill, 167 to 120, all the North Carolina members voting, or being paired, against it. The contract which the secretary of the Treasury had, under the President's agreement, signed with the Wall Street and London bankers was subsequently called for and made public, whereupon the wildest excitement and anger took possession of the anti-gold-bugs. The President was charged with having transcended the law in employing secret negotiations instead of leaving the bonds that might be issued to find their level in the open market, where, it is asserted, they would have fetched 120 instead of 104, the price the President agreed upon; he was accused of favoritism, to say the least, in making such a bargain with a syndicate represented by his former law partner; it was asserted that his dealings with Congress had been characterized by dishonesty and untruthfulness, coupled with the assumption of a threatening attitude; and Mr. Cannon, republican, of Illinois, went so far as to hint at impeachment. Subsequently, in the Senate, violent attacks were made upon the President by such republican senators as Teller, Wolcott and Stewart. On the other hand, Senator Hill was the only democrat who had the courage to come to the President's rescue. Two or three days after, Senator Gray added his voice to Senator Hill's; and on Tuesday Senator Vilas, his.

The situation is unprecedented, deplorable and humiliating to the national pride.

THE BONDHOLDERS HAVE SAID IT.

In their greed for the profit that lies between 104, the price the bankers' syndicate agreed with the President to pay for coin bonds, and 120, the price such bonds might have fetched in the open market, these bondholding and bondseeking gentlemen have given their case away. They sought to justify the government's consenting to this huge loss—about $10,000,000, a sum which at interest for 30 years is far greater than the $16,000,000 aggregate of annual interest spread over that period, which the President says he wished to save—they sought to justify their villainous squeeze of the government by pointing out how much cheaper they would lend their money if the government would promise to pay in gold. They overreached themselves, and are hoist by their own petard. They have thus formally sanctioned the moral validity of coin bonds as distinguished from gold bonds. They have thus formally signified that Wall Street accepts, and has all along accepted, the doctrine that the government's contract with the holders of its bonds requires it to pay in such coin as it pleases, and not in gold necessarily. That there may be no question about this formal declaration, the highest possible authority is at hand. In his message of February 8th, the President of the United States said:

"The arrangement thus completed which, after careful inquiry appears in present circumstances, and considering all the objects desired, to be the best attainable, develops such a difference in the estimation of investors between bonds made and payable in coin and those specifically made payable in gold in favor of the latter as is represented by three-fourths of a cent in annual interest. In the agreement just concluded the annual saving to the government if 3 per cent. gold bonds should be substituted for 4 per cent. coin bonds under the privilege reserved, would be $539,159, amounting in thirty years, or maturity of the coin bonds, to $16,174,770. Of course, there never should be a doubt in any quarter as to redemption in gold of the bonds of the government which are made payable in coin. Therefore the discrimination in the judgment of investors between our bond obligations payable in coin and those especially made payable in gold, is very significant. It is hardly necessary to suggest that whatever may be our views on the subject the sentiments or preferences of those with whom we must negotiate in disposing of our bonds for gold, are not subject to our dictation."

That finally settles the matter. Hereafter if a goldbug sets up his plea that United States bonds are payable in gold, draw the President's statement of the bondholders' own words upon him. It is not the first time that people of a certain kind have come to grief through greed.

WHAT CURRENCY CONTRACTION DOES.

Those of our people who sympathize with the moneyed classes of the great centres on the money question, make a grievous mistake. The demonetization of silver and prohibition of State banks not only restrains enterprise and paralyses business, but it causes our merchants to be selling on an ever falling market. The best of them cannot stand the strain of that, continuously, and all our interests suffer when one of our merchants fails.

CURRENT COMMENT.

It has been asserted upon high authority that the "pass" degree of B. A. conferred by London University has more significance and value than the corresponding diploma from any other academical body in the world. "There is nothing incredible in the statement," says a writer in the New York Times. "It is probable that no one can have more contempt for the ordinary pass degrees given at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge than is felt by those who have gone in for honors at those seats of learning." That was pre-eminently true of Chapel Hill before the war, when the distance between the mere possessor of a diploma and the "mite men" was immense if not immeasurable.

* * *

The Atlanta Journal tries to make it appear that American bimetalists are inconsistent when they rejoice at the accounts of the rising bimetalist tide in Germany and other European countries We fail to see the point. American bimetalists will rejoice to see bimetalism restored no matter how it comes. They have ceased to rely upon the international plan for its restoration because that part of the Chicago money plank expired by limitation with the Brussels conference of 1892, and left the alternative of domestic legislation the only party law in existence since that conference failed to act. Even should bimetalism come to us now by international action, the gold-bugs who have for two years prevented its coming to us by domestic legislation will not escape responsibility. For who will restore financial life to the average American citizen who has perished in the intervening hard times?

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Correspondence of the Observer.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1895.

The six per cent interest bill has been the cause of much bitter feeling. The bill was given to the judiciary committee, and before this committee had had time to read it, the House demanded a report. This action of the House was indignantly resented by the committee, and bitter speeches were made by Ray, democrat, Lusk, Ewart and others, denouncing Butler and the action of the House. Butler had said that if the republicans did not vote for this bill, there should be no change in the county government nor election law.

There is a bill favorably reported in the Senate prohibiting any but authorized agents of railroads from selling tickets, thus running out the brokers or scalpers. The Southern and Atlantic Coast Line have representatives here who are urging the passage of the bill The S. A. L. are taking no part in the fight.

The fight over the railroad commissionership is still on. The republicans made such a strong fight that Butler has been forced to concede that party this plum. W. E. White, of Mebane will be the fortunate man it is now said. Otho Wilson will probably be quieted with commissioner of agriculture.

Mitchell county transfer to 9th district has kicked up quite a rampus in the legislature. It has passed 3rd reading in the House, and will now go to the Senate.

On Saturday the bids for the public printing were opened, and the Stuart Publishing House of Winston made the lowest bid, and will thus get the work.

Mr. Victor Boyden succeeds clerk R. H. Jones in collector Simmons's office, Mr. Jones having been made income tax Deputy.

Mr. Biggs of Oxford has become a member of the firm of Fuller, Winston, and Fuller of Durham and will keep an office open in Oxford. Gov. Carr has appointed Mr. A. W. Graham of Oxford Judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Winston to enter the above firm.

Gov. Carr gave an elegant reception to the schools of the city on last Thursday night.

The family of the late Major Tucker has presented Christ church with a handsome memorial pulpit of brass and carved oak.

The board of agriculture accepts the resignation of Commissioner Robinson and in doing so pays him a well merited compliment.

The school book war is quite interesting. Mr. Peele, a lawyer here, made some very grave charges against State Superintendent Scarboro, ex-State superintendent Finger, and Chaplain Kendrick in regard to being in league with the American Book company which is said to be a "trust."

The bill to place the $26,000 uncalled for direct tax fund to the credit of the school fund has passed the House. Of this fund, the Monumental Association wishes to borrow $10,000 to complete the Confederate monument, but it is not thought they will get it. If not the handsome bronze statuary that is here for the monument will have to be abandoned as there is not enough money to pay for it. This will surely be a pity, and not only that but a very great disappointment to the ladies who have worked so hard for it.

Mr. W. P. Batchelor of this city has brought suit against Messrs. Spurr of Lexington Ky., for $9,000 balance due on half interest in the famous trotting stallion Pamlico.

The following gives an idea of this cumulative voting plan that is causing so much talk now.

This cumulative voting plan was divised by ex-Judge Spier Whitaker, the attorney of the Steering committee. It gives to each voter five votes for county commissioners, and it is entirely optional with the voter whether he will cast all these votes for one commissioner, or dispose of them in any other way he may prefer; thus in any county the democrats though much in the minority, will be able, under this system, to elect one of their party a commissioner. It thus gives the minority a representative. Butler warmly favors this plan, and insists upon it as the greatest feature of the bill.

In the Senate on Monday bills were introduced: To provide for revising and digesting public laws of the State; to provide for the election of State Librarian by the legislature; to incorporate Wake banking and security company; to provide for levy and collection of inheritance tax; to regulate labor hours in cotton factories; to work public roads in Johnson county by convict labor. There was a hot discussion on a road law bill to work all public roads by convict labor. It finally passed. There was a good deal of debate also on House bill to appropriate $2,500 to furnish the new building for females at the insane asylum. It finally passed; also bills passed allowing the Murfreesboro railroad to extend its line; to establish colored girls training school at Franklinton; to require guardians to give jewelry to wards. In the House resolutions were introduced giving the penitentiary committee power to send for persons and papers; to instruct Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the Nicarangua canal bill; and urging Congress to erect monuments to Generals Davidson and Nash. Bills were introduced to provide for a railway from Murphy up the Hiwassee river to the Tennessee line; to amend the charter of the Plymouth, Washington and Kinston railway; to forbid screens in front of bar rooms, and to regulate the hours of opening and closing bar rooms; to amend the charter of Charlotte; to authorize stenographers to be employed by Superior courts; to prohibit the use of profane and indecent language; the bill to transfer the $26,000 of the direct tax in the State treasury to the school fund was made special order for Wednesday; a bill to prevent delays in freight shipments passed. It provides that when any railroad loses suit in cases for above causes it shall pay all costs and expenses, including lawyers fees, providing shippers is in no way guilty of negligence, and if the value of property does not exceed $10; a bill passed to prevent prize fighting. The election case of Gatling against Smith, from Gates came up and Smith retains his seat.

Tuesday in the Senate President Doughton called the Senate to order: Bills were introduced defining trusts, and combinations and making them criminal; to repeal the code regarding the election of Superintendent of public buildings; to regulate fees of register of deeds; to incorporate the Stanhope Wynne hospital at Raleigh; to incorporate the Farmer's life association of North Carolina; to increase the number of directors of the Western hospital at Morganton; the special order, the bill to lend $10,000 to complete the Confederate monument came up, but was postponed until Feb. 23nd. Bill passed allowing Charlotte and Mecklenburg county to buy fair grounds, and allowing Fayetteville to establish an electric light and power company; the bill to sell 100,000 acres of Currituck sound to northern gun clubs for $50,000 was taken from the table and argued at considerable length only to be again tabled.

In the House an unfavorable report was made on the bill to reduce the State Guard appropriation, and a favorable one on the 6 per cent interest bill. Saturdays were set apart as private bill days. Bills were introduced to give school districts power to vote special laws for schools. The election law bill was presented, and 5000 copies ordered printed. Bills were introduced to charter the Tennessee and Ohio railway; to provide for sessions of the legislature every four years; to appoint special tax collectors for Wake; to repeal the act incorporating the eastern band of Cherokee Indians; to abolish the board of trustees of the blind institute and create a board of directors, so as to renew the present board. Normont and Smith from Robeson were seated, thus turning out two more democrats Payne and Carlisle; a committee of five was raised, to nominate trustees of the white and colored agricultural and mechanical colleges; the bill to reduce to 50 cents the fee for the registration of crop liens was tabled; also a bill to forbid State officials from taking free passes. A bill passed requiring county commissioners to take bonds of security companies.

In the Senate Wednesday: Bills were introduced to change the name of the Great Falls company to the Roanoke Rapid Power company; to attach Yadkin county to the 8th Congressional District; to expunge from the acts of 1893 the resolution of congratulations to Grover Cleveland; to provide for an insurance law; to amend the charter of Wilmington; bill passed final reading allowing Hyde county to levy a special tax; bill to withdraw the appropriation to the Oxford Orphan Asylum was tabled. The Lindley Training School bill was postponed for 10 days. Moody offered a resolution that Senators draw no more per diem and also do their own washing. In the House a resolution was introduced that the salaries of all officers and employes of public institutions which are over $50 per month be reduced 20 per cent. Bills were introduced to provide for the election of commissioner of agriculture by the legislature. By Currie to incorporate the People's fire insurance company; for compulsory attendance at public schools; to allow the people of Asheville to vote on whether liquor shall be sold in Asheville; to put Yadkin county in the 8th Judicial district; to amend the charter of the Charlotte street railway; the bill requiring county commissioners to take bonds of security companies passed final reading; the bill to turn over the $26,000 of the direct tax fund in the treasury to the school fund for pro rata division among the counties of the State passed 2nd reading; the judiciary committee was by resolution instructed to report to-morrow morning the 6 per cent interest bill. The committee, which was not given the bill until yesterday afternoon, resented this and bitter speeches were made; the bill to regulate the charges of tobacco warehouses was made special order for Friday.

Thursday in the Senate: Bills were introduced to regulate the drawing of jurors; to extend the time of beginning the Greensboro & Norfolk railroad; to provide for lumber inspectors; the bill of delays of freight shipments by railroads came up with house amendments; the senate refusing to concur in these a committee of conference was requested, the bill for compulsory education of the blind was tabled; the bill to require railroads to redeem unused tickets, and to prevent ticket scalpers, after being considerably amended it passed second reading; the resolution to raise a committee to appoint additional trustees of the A. & M. college was re-referred. In the House: Bills were introduced to allow Franklin county to levy special tax; to provide for the election of the commissioner of agriculture by the legislature; to require executors to give bonds; to promote the breeding of better horses in the State; to move the State colored normal school from Franklinton to Oxford; the bill to make May 30th federal decoration day, a legal holiday was tabled; also bill to prevent preferences by insolvent corporation; bills passed incorporating the southern mutual fire insurance company; to allow a person suing for an office to do so in *forma pauperis* and without the attorney general's consent. There was a warm debate on the bill to transfer Mitchell county from the 5th to 9th district. There were speeches on questions of personal privilege by Ewart, Campbell, Lusk, Burnham, Lineback, Petree, White of Bladen, Young and other republicans, on account of the Caucasian charging the judiciary committee with trying to smother the 6 per cent. interest bill. Bagwell, populist, said if this bill did not pass there would be no more legislation enacted this session; this aroused many republicans to make bitter speeches, charging Butler with trying to bulldose the legislature. Smith of Gates, made a motion that the action of the house yesterday ordering the 6 per cent. interest bill to be reported today be reconsidered; his motion was adopted 51 to 39. The resolution to suspend the rules, and place the bill on its second reading was lost 59 to 41. The News and Observer calls this 6 per cent. interest bill a "hornet's nest," and such it seems to have proved, to judge by the stir among those who have been dealing with it. The lawyers of all parties on the judiciary are red hot over the action of the house in ordering a report before they had had the bill an hour. Mr. Ray resigned his place, and Mr. Lusk says he will resign his. Butler had said that if the republicans did not vote for its passage, that the election law and county government bill should not pass.

There is $26,000 of the direct tax fund still unclaimed in the Treasury, and of this the monumental association wants to borrow $10,000 to complete the payment on confederate monument. The residue of this money it is proposed to give to the school fund.

In the Senate on Friday a petition was presented by the women of the State asking for an appropriation for the women's exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition. Bills were introduced to make all checks, due bills and scrip issued by corporations payable in cash at the option of the holders; to provide for the inspection of fresh meat; to incorporate a training school for idiotic and weak minded children; to remove the county seat of Rutherford, from Rutherfordton to Forest City; to incorporate the Elizabethtown, Chadbourn and Abbottsburg railway; to define the qualifications of train dispatchers; to ratify the sale of the State's interest in the Watauga and Caldwell turnpike; to reduce the appropriation to the Oxford orphan asylum. Bills passed final reading requiring all corporations to pay cash for checks and scrip; to require railways to redeem unused tickets; to amend charter of Elizabeth City; the bill to punish railroads for failure to forward promptly all freight, was after much discussion finally re-referred. Bills passed incorporating the Wake banking and security company; to work convicts on public roads in McDowell, Lincoln, Orange, and Randolph; to protect holders of fire insurance policies by making a judgment a lien on real estate, and personal property of the company; the bill for the relief of the North Carolina fire associations was tabled. In the House: Bills were introduced for the relief of the Roanoke colony memorial association; to prevent adulteration of candy; to require officers of corporations created by the legislature to be sworn; to relieve B. and L. associations from any usurious contracts, and permitting them to issue insurance policies; to appropriate $5,000 to the State fair; to extend time for improving and paying for entries of oyster grounds; to incorporate the New Berne gas light company; to amend the charter of Plymouth; to allow the hunting of ducks and other game fowl after sunset; to require schools, colleges and churches to be incorporated before clerks of superior courts; to pay superior court solicitors $2,000 salary; the bill to transfer Mitchell county to 9th district after a hot debate, passed third reading; the bill to place the balance of the direct tax fund to the credit of the school fund passed second reading. It was ordered that after February 25th no Bills carrying appropriations shall be received; the tobacco warehouse bill was made special order for 11 Saturday.

In the Senate on Saturday bills were introduced to require clerks of superior courts to keep a record of all moneys, passing through their hands; to establish a colored normal school at Winston; to abolish trusts, monopolies and combinations and to protect private corporations; to prevent double and unjust taxation; to prevent working of females on public roads; for the relief of the Wilson graded school; to incorporate the United Baptist institute; the bill for the relief of volunteer firemen that was tabled yesterday, was taken from the table and re-referred; there was quite a debate on the bill to amend the charter of Warrenton. Senator Fowler populist declared he would not vote for charter change for political reasons, but the bill passed; bill to validate certain deeds and mortgages was tabled; the State temperance bill was made special order for Tuesday at noon. In the House W. B. Fleming was sworn in as a representative from Warren county; a resolution was introduced providing for night sessions after next Monday. Bills were introduced to establish public burial grounds in the State; to repeal the appropriation to the State guard; to provide for the maintenance of the insane asylum at Raleigh; to improve Wake's public roads; to provide that payments on mortgage debts must be entered on record, and that $10 shall be the forfeiture for failure to so enter payments on satisfactions; to amend the B. & L. association laws; Bills passed incorporating the People's fire insurance company; to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Southern railroad; amending charter of Raleigh's street railway; to amend charter of Winston; to allow six trustees of Shaw university to constitute a quorum; to extend time for the organization of the Holly Springs land and improvement company; incorporating the Retreat at Charlotte; to regulate sale of liquor at Shelby. It was private bill day, and many bills were passed, and many more tabled among which were tabled are: To reduce the appriation to State guard; to simplify the taking of testimony; to reduce costs in criminal prosecutions; to require that bar rooms have no screen and regulate hours of opening and closing; to prescribe duties of solicitors, and regulate their salaries; a special committee of 7 on appropriation was created.

THE WALDENSES IN AMERICA

A Little Godly, Primitive Colony in North Carolina—Descendants of the Brave and Pious Vaudois Who Have Settled Here—A Sober, God-fearing People.

From Talmage's Christian Herald.]

In Northwestern Italy a series of valleys of rare beauty are enclosed by the crescent range of the Cottion Alps. A more picturesque region than this it would be difficult to find in Europe anywhere. Its sequestered shades, its beautiful groves and waterfalls, its dark gorges, and its snow capped mountains attract the notice and ravish the eye of the passing traveler. These valleys are the homes of the Waldenses, a people whose history is as marvelous as the physical features of the country are beautiful and picturesque. Here, through ages of relentless persecutions God has preserved, sometimes almost miraculously, a little company of the "faithful," who have clung tenaciously, to the "faith once delivered to the Saints."

These people have been called "The Israel of the Alps." Milton has perpetuated the memory of their sufferings and trials in the familiar lines:

Thy slaughtered saints whose bones
Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold,
Even them who kept thy truth so pure of old,
When all our fathers worshipped stocks and stones.

They trace their descent from the Apostolic age, and number among their ancestors Christians who fled from Rome during the persecutions of Nero. Even Apostles, it is affirmed, preached the Gospel in their valleys, and from father to son the truth has been handed down "from time immemorial." This historic church, more commonly called the "Vaudois," is a member of the great "Alliance of the Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian system," though with reason they refuse to be called "Reformed," saying "we have never been deformed."

It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that a recent immigration of a large number of these Waldenses to North Carolina should have excited such widespread interest. The first company of these new settlers arrived in this country eighteen months ago, about twenty families, who came to prepare the way for a larger number, who followed some six or eight months afterward. The colonists now number about two hundred and fifty. There are in all fifty men, heads of families. They are generally young married couples. One-third of the whole number are less than ten years of age. The occasion of this emigration from their native Italian valleys was the overcrowded condition of their population and a natural ambition among the poorer classes to better their condition by seeking homes in the New World. The property now owned by the colonists in Burke county, North Carolina, several thousand acres of good land, was purchased upon most favorable terms from a local land company. The purchase was made only after careful investigation by one of their native pastors, the Rev. Teofilo Gai, and a committee of farmers from their own country. The land is situated about eight miles east from Morganton, the county seat. It is well timbered with oak and pine, has numerous streams of pure water, is well suited to grape and fruit culture, and lies in part within the celebrated thermal belt, of which so much has been written in recent years. The colony is a corporation, chartered under the laws of the State, and is governed by a board of directors, consisting of six Waldenses and three Americans. The writer of this sketch is a member of the board, and its president. Recently it has been determined that the best interests of the colony would be promoted by the dissolution of its corporate life and a holding of the land in severality. If this scheme is effected, the land will be divided among the colonists, each family owning from forty to one hundred acres, each free-holder assuming his proportionate part of the debt contracted by the community. The time of the colonists, since their arrival in this country, has been actively spent in clearing their land, building homes, setting out vines and fruit trees, and in making themselves as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

The village, "Valdese," now a station on the N. C. R. R., a branch of the Southern Railway, is the post-office of the colony, and the site of church and school, of store and hosiery mill. The traveller as he passes to and fro on this great railway line is always interested in the new village which has sprung up, and heads are always projected from car-windows to obtain a view of any Waldensian, who may by chance be within sight. These newcomers have awakened the interest of all classes in their adopted State. The area of the village includes about twenty acres and has been regularly and tastefully laid off into streets and building lots. The town lots are held in trust to be sold for the benefit of Church and school.

The Waldenses are generally of low stature, they are short, stout, thick-set. It is said that the higher the altitude of their native Italian home, the shorter are they in stature. Their complexion is dark; their eyes are bright and intelligent; their faces vivacious. Their dress always attracts attention, especially that of the women, with their white head-dresses of pretty, antique design, and of the young girls with bright colored handkerchiefs neatly tied around their necks. Every one is struck with the bright, intelligent faces of the little children.

They are taught to read and write when very young. It is a noteworthy fact that every child is able to read in French and Italian, besides speaking a patois, by the time he reaches the age of ten or twelve. They seem anxious to learn and are rapidly acquiring the language of their adopted country; the little ones more rapidly than their elders, as is always the case.

Among the characteristics of this people there should be noted as prominent a whole-soled courtesy. This appears to be a race characteristic. Speak to one of them, from the youngest little lad to the oldest among them, and with a sweeping bow he stands hat in hand, ready to render any service. They are an industrious, economical, God-fearing people, and will beyond all doubt prove to be a very desirable acquisition to the population of their adopted State. Frugality is universal. They live on far less than the most economical Americans. They know nothing but the hardest work and the simplest living. Their homes are generally rudely furnished, but have an air of neatness and comfort. They are an honest, industrious, frugal, high-spirited, simple-minded folk, with no bad habits and with every disposition to make their own way in the world.

Hospitality is a prevalent virtue. They welcome you to their homes with the utmost cordiality, and cheerfully share with you the best the larder will afford. They esteem it a slight if you will not accept the universally proffered cup of tea. They are a moral, law-abiding people. They cherish a high sense of honor. They expect those with whom they deal to be equally honorable, and a breach excites in them the greatest indignation.

A hosiery-factory has been established at Valdese, which gives employment to many of the young people of the colony. A saw-mill likewise affords employment to many at such times as can be spared from the home and farm. Their crops the last year were not good. Several causes combined to bring about this result: a late frost, a protracted draught in the early summer, lack of information in regard to methods of successful farming in this country, and the fact that they are as yet unused to our tools and farming implements. The spade and the hoe are familiar implements, but not the plow and the reaper. Possibly the colonists are themselves in part to blame. They do not always take kindly to suggestions which imply that other methods are better than their own. Indeed this is natural, for the training of many centuries has made them a stubborn, intractable people.

They have their own local pastor who lives at Valdese, the Rev. Barth Soulier. He is a young man of genial spirit friendly manners, well educated, and speaks English with fluency. He and his excellent wife, also well educated, crossed, the Atlantic on their bridal tour, he to begin life in the pastoral charge of the colony in America, and she to be a devoted help meet to the young missionary. They find constant employment in ministering to the spiritual interests of the flock.

The doctrinal creed of the Waldensians, as would be inferred from the membership of the Vaudois church in the alliance of the Reformed churches, of which mention has already been made, is substantially that of the Presbyterian Church in the United States and their forms of worship resemble ours in their apostolic simplicity. No one would observe any difference hardly that would excite attention. Their ordinary Sabbath worship consists simply in prayer and praise, in reading God's Word and preaching. They practice infant baptism, and lay great stress upon the children's birth right privilege. They are rigid in the observance of the duties of family religion. The children, even the very little ones, are faithfully instructed in the Scriptures. Both the doctrinal teachings of the Word are inculcated, and the very words of Holy Writ are committed to memory. It will be remembered that it is said that in the days of their persecutions every child was taught to memorize thoroughly some portion of the Scriptures, so that if the sacred texts were entirely destroyed it might be reproduced from memory. It is this love for the Word of God, inherited from their fathers, which manifests itself so conspicuously. The children are taught to carry with them a copy of the French Testament to read while watching the cows in the pasture. The church is governed by a bench of Elders who, together with the pastor, constitute the "consistory."

The Colony has recently been set apart into a "school district" under the laws of the State, and an appropriation has been made of the public school fund for the support of their schools. The law requires that the pupils of these schools shall be taught English. These people are generally poor. They have come hither to better their worldly condition. They are worthy of the sympathy and encouragement of the people among whom they have cast their lot, a claim which has not been unrecognized. They have received from everyone with whom they have been brought into contact a cordial and wholesouled welcome. They seem contented and happy. The mountain scenery of Western North Carolina suffices to satisfy their inborn predilection for "rising ground," while the balminess of the climate possesses an attraction that even their native Alpine district cannot offer. The future for them and their children is encouraging and full of hope. They are planning the building of a church adequate to accommodate their present numbers and their growing families.

Cavalier Matteo Prochet, D. D., a famous leader among the Waldensians of Italy, the pastor of a Waldensian church in the city of Rome, known perhaps to some of the readers of The Christian Herald, visited the Colony last winter and rendered them substantial help in the organization of the Colony and the settlement of many perplexing problems. The pastor of these people in their home in Italy, Rev. C. A. Tron, in a letter to the author of this sketch writes: "Everyone here is following this stream of emmigration with great anxiety and prayer. Oh, may God bless this effort, this colony among protestants. Help, direct and pray for my dear Waldenses."

JNO. M. ROSE, JR.

FACTS ABOUT GOLD SHIPMENTS.

How to Stop Them.

Walter W. Conklin in N. Y. Sun.]

There is only one reason to assign to our large shipments of gold to Europe, or anywhere else, now or at any other time, *payment of our debts.* At certain times it is more convenient to pay bills than at others, and the present time appears to be a very inconvenient one, caused by our own personal extravagances and by the national extravagances of the Republican party when last in power, and by bad legislation of all three political parties to-day. Still, as these debts must all be paid eventually, there is no serious reason why the present time is not as good as any other. Actually we are to-day paying our old debts by taking up our own paper at a discount at the rate of from 5 to 75 per cent. on the dollar, for have not the securities which we have sold, or, in other words, on which we have borrowed money, depreciated to that extent? For instance, the following securities were and are still largely held abroad: Atchison, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Erie, Reading, Wabash, St. Paul, Louisville, &c. Therefore, to take up a loan based upon the mortgages and stocks of these and similar companies at the prevailing prices is to the nation at large a financial advantage, the country is just that much better off in not having to return by several hundred millions the money borrowed originally. As it is a question of trade and barter the morality of this affair need not be entered into, and we may be assured that every gold dollar we send to Europe to-day brings back to us much more than a dollar's worth of our notes and securities which were issued when we were building our vast system of railroads, and if the country was in an easier position financially it would be much to our advantage for us to liquidate our debts now when we are offered such easy terms.

The present shipment of gold will cease when our creditor ceases demanding the return of his money borrowed when our credit was better. Our credit will be better when the foreign holder has faith that the principal of his debt bill be paid in a gold dollar and not a fifty cent silver piece or a penny rag which promises to pay nothing but promise; when he is convinced that our railroads and other corporations show earned profits above charges, and when railroad officials are honest and manage the railroads for the shareholders and not for their individual pockets. Therefore to obtain relief from present depression and distress the first improvement must come from the nation through the Government; the second will come gradually as business throughout the country slowly recovers from the present financial storm, the second will be helped but not cured by the first; the third improvement must come from the owners of securities by enforcing their rights aided by the courts and the laws. And not until all these three things happen with the foreign holder of our securities cease demanding payment for them and gold cease to be shipped abroad. To do any one will only be a flash in the pan, like the repeal of the Sherman act, or the passage of a tariff bill, or the borrowing of fifty or one hundred or five hundred millions from the banks to put in the Treasury (simply changing from one pocket to another), or the issuing of a foreign loan which in the long run will only make affairs worse, as that also will come back to be paid in time and the interest charges will have to be paid annually. The foreigner must have faith in our financial system, hope for the future of our prosperity, and trust in the honesty of our people, and then only will we cease to export gold, and he will be just as anxious to loan us more money in the future as he is anxious to-day to collect his loans made in the past, and then gold will flow back to us in return faster than we are now shipping it.

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North Danville, Va.

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Restored Me

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Hood's Sarsaparilla. I continued until I had taken three bottles, which not only restored my health but also cured my baby of a bunch and did him a great deal of good." MRS. EMMIT A. RAINEY, North Danville, Va.

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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY,..... FEBRUARY 21, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

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☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Schedule of Mails at Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C

	Arrival.	Departure.	Clo'g of Mails.
On A. C. L.			
North Bound,	10:25 a m	10:27 a m	9:57
North Bound,	9:30 p m	9:30 p m	9:00 p m
South Bound,	4:35 p m	4:35 p m	4:05 p m
South Bound,	12:51 a m	12:51 a m	9:00 p m
C. F. & Y. V. R. R.			
North Bound,	10:10 a m	10:27 a m	9:57 a m
South Bound,	4:25 p m	4:4) p m	4:15 p m
Bennett'le Div	9:55 a m	4:50 p m	4:20 p m
River Line,	Thurs & Sat.	Mon & Wed	
From Wilg'n	4:00 p m	8:00 a m	7:30 a m
Star Routes,	Wed & Sat	Tues & Fri	
Manly Mail,	6:00 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m
	Tuesday & Fri	Wed & Sat	
Lillington,	6:00 p m	6:00 a m	5:30 a m
	Tues, Thurs, Sat,	Tues, Thurs, Sat	
Edonia	7:30 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m

B. H. HENDERSON, P. M.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

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To-morrow is Washington's birthday.

A party of hunters went out last Thursday and killed between five and six hundred doves.

Mr. A. J. Davis, of Rockfish, we learn, met with a painful accident last Friday, being badly burned, and is now critically ill.

The Shaw-Thompson contest case is still going on at the Court House. The proceedings are necessarily slow and very uninteresting.

We are glad to learn that our friends Col. Bethune and Mr. J. A. Hodgin, of Antioch, who have both been quite sick, are convalescing.

Read Capt. J. D. McNeill's interesting communication and report on the needs and advantages of Fayetteville, in another column, and act accordingly.

United States District Attorney, C. B. Aycock, was in the city Monday. He had a case before Commissioner Smith against one Bullock for illicit distilling, but as the witnesses apparently knew nothing he was discharged.

Mr. Wilbur Hall slipped on the ice Monday and dislocated his shoulder. He suffered intense agony at the time, but was soon relieved by the arrival of his doctor, who, after great exertions, managed to get the shoulder back in place. He was able to be out yesterday.

The F. I. L. I., and Company A of the L. M. A., headed by the L. M. A. Band will parade to-morrow, Washington's birthday. There will also be a target practice. The F. I. L. I. boys are requested to meet at the armory to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Mr. J. M. Nicholson, representing Broadnax & Co., tobacco manufacturers of Greensboro, was the city Monday. Mr. R. M. Prior of this city, has the exclusive sale of their tobacco in Fayetteville. Mr. Nicholson's father was for twenty years Senator from Iredell and Alexander counties in Western North Carolina.

The Waldenses.

Read the very interesting account of the Waldensian colony in Burke, which we print in another column. It is written by our former townsman, Rev. John M. Rose, Jr., who contributed it to Dr. Talmage's Christian Herald at the request of the distinguished editor himself.

Deputy Revenue Collector Troy and his deputies captured a seventy gallon still near Eureka Springs Tuesday night. It is said that this still has been in operation for many years. The officials are not certain as to the identity of the moonshiners as the still was deserted when found. From all appearances the work of distilling was to commence the next day.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the OBSERVER offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should a newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the OBSERVER not stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

To-Morrow Night's Entertainment.

Give the Graded School children a good "send off" with the heaty reception of a full house, in the Armory, to-morrow evening. They have entered upon this performance with no little vim and zeal, with the result of a variety exhibition of much excellence and attractiveness—well worth the small charge made for tickets.

Admission only 25 cents; pupils of other schools 15 cents.

Runaway.

Sunday afternoon a horse attached to a buggy containing Messrs. Bevil and Vanstory became frightened in Campbellton and plunged and reared to such an extent that two such experienced whips as those gentlemen could not control it. They were thrown from the buggy and the horse ran straight up the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad track at a terrific pace leaving fragments of the vehicle along its route. It went as if shot out of a cannon, by the depot, across Hay street, through the Company's shops and straight on to the trestle near Rowan street, when it was stopped in its mad career by going through the cross ties. When taken from the trestle, to do which proved a very difficult job, it was apparently unhurt.

The Late Mr. William McMillan.

We are enabled to lay before our readers the following sketch of the life of that accomplished gentleman, the late Mr. William McMillan, one of the best friends the OBSERVER as well as our good old town has ever had. He is, however, not as well known to the present generation as our able literary friend, his son, Mr. Hamilton McMillan, of Red Springs; but hundreds of our readers will rejoice to see this simple memorial of their old friend.

William Mc Millan was born in Robeson county November 17th, 1802, and died in Cumberland November 16th, 1893.

The paternal ancestors of William McMillan were Lowland Scotch, and lived near the city of Edinboro, from whence William McMillan, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, emigrated in 1746. He was acquainted with Dr. Gabriel Johnston, then Colonial Governor of North Carolina and with the Ballentynes, Clarks and others settled near the Governor's Palace in Bladen county. This ancestor married Catherine Hamilton, a lady of Cornwath in the Lowlands who was possessed of wealth and literary taste. After a residence of many years in Bladen this ancestor settled in what is now Robeson county. Here he was captured by Col. Fanning while conveying Governor Burke to Wilmington and was confined on board a man of war for many months till condemned to be shot for violating his oath of allegiance taken in 1746. While being conveyed to the place of execution he escaped his guards and after a perilous trip succeeded in reaching in reaching his home in Robeson. The sons of William McMillan emigrated to Tennessee in 1807 with the exception of Thomas McMillan who settled in the county of Cumberland, where he died in 1862 in his 92nd year.

The wife of Thomas McMillan was Isabel Graham who came to America from Scotland in 1780. The ship in which her father Alexander Graham took passage was an American man of war and under the command of John Paul Jones who landed his passengers on Sullivan's Island near Charleston, S. C., on the night succeeding the surrender of that city by Gen. Lincoln. The vessel was more than three months on the voyage chasing British cruisers and being chased. The burning city was the first intimation to the officer in command that the place was in British possession. The Graham family, after a long and weary journey reached Cross Creek and found rest with their relatives, the McLaurins, who had preceded them several years.

William McMillan, the only son of Thomand Isabel McMillan was placed at an early age under the tuition of Captain Neill McAlpin, a British officer who served under Cornwallis and retired on half pay after the siege of Yorktown and settled in Robeson county, where the present village of Rennert is located on the Atlantic Coast Line. Here Capt. McAlpin taught his pupils the tacties of the British army. From the severe discipline of this school, William McMillan became an excellent mathematician and was encouraged by his preceptor to devote himself to literary pursuits. Having inherited a literary taste he devoted all his spare time to reading, and during his long life several hours of every day were devoted to literature. Perhaps no copy of the Fayetteville OBSERVER ever escaped his eye, from the first copy issued by the "handsome stranger" (as he often expressed it), who came to Fayetteville on the recommendation of Gales and Seaton of the National Intelligencer, to the last issue before his death.

In 1833-34 he was Assistant teacher under Dr. Colton at the Donaldson Academy. He was for half a century a prominent magistrate of Cumberland county, Chairman of the Board of Common Schools. In the infirmities of age his property was swept away by the result of the war but he looked upon all matters with a philosophic eye and with an abiding faith in him "who doeth all things well." For profanity he ever held the greatest abhorrence, and of him it may be said that he never in his life uttered an oath. He wrote much for the press under a *nom de plume* and it was only at a great age that he signed his name to his communications. On the week preceding his death he sent to the *Scotchman* his last letter, and that appeared with his obituary in the same issue. He retained his mental faculties to the last moment of his life which lacked only a few hours of 91 years.

In politics he was a decided Whig, in Church matters he was an Episcopalian and his funeral was conducted by Rev. Dr. Huske, his pastor and friend. A large concourse of friends attended the funeral services and attested their respect for one of the purest of men, who unselfishly devoted his life to the good of those around him.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

THE GRADED SCHOOL AT WILLIAMS HALL.

Programme of Entertainment—Recitation—Dramatic Representation—Tableaux—Music.

PART FIRST.

Chorus—"Old North State"—School, 126 voices.
Acrostic—Ten Boys.
Recitation—"Good Old Days"—Houston Hiatt.
Recitation—"The Truthful Boy"—Lindsley Beach.
Recitation—"The American Flag"—Three Small Girls.
Recitation—Fletcher Sedberry.
Chorus—America—School.
Recitation—Tribute to Washington—Eliza Hill Robeson.
Builders—Ten Small Girls.
Recitation—"Washington's Birthday"—Walter Hall.
Historical Play—Clio, Fairies; Columbia, Years, Liberty; Children, Battlefields.
Flag Drill.

PART SECOND.

Chorus—"Star Spangled Banner"—School.
Recitation—"Our Presidents"—Frank Douglas.
His Birthday—Ten Girls.
Recitation—Sam Ayer.
Recitation—"Boyhood of Washington"—George Williams.
Recitation—"A Boy's Protest"—William Owen.
Chorus—Yankee Doodle—School.
Old Father Time and Daughters.
Recitation—"I Would Tell"—Five Boys.
Recitation—Abraham Holden.
Boston Tea Party.
"Crowning the Patriot."
Dixie—School.

Messrs. Rose & Leak.

The community was startled Saturday evening to learn that the old and staunch mercantile house of Rose and Leak had made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Mr. E. J. Lilly is the assignee, and the liabilities are said to be some $40,000. We subjoin a copy of a circular letter which the firm has addressed to its creditors, which gives a lucid explanation of the causes of the trouble, and which expresses the hope—which the well known conservatism of the members of the firm commends as likely to be realized—that its creditors will lose but little in the end.

The firm has long been distinguished for its high credit, both of its members being men of the strictest integrity.

Following is the circular letter referred to:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 18th, 1895.

GENTLEMEN:

The unfortunate news has doubtless reached you that we have been compelled to make an assignment for the benefit of our creditors. This step is regretted by us as sincerely as it possibly can be by any one to whom we are indebted. With a very large majority of the Houses that we owe, we have had the most pleasant business relations for many years past—all of these, we are sure, will remember that our dealings with them have been marked by the utmost straightforwardness; and that we have established a record for promptness and honesty covering a long series of years. Unfortunately, the catastrophe which has come so unexpectedly now falls also upon, perhaps, a half dozen Houses (we are glad to say for comparatively small amounts), with whom we have hitherto done but little if any business.

The Trust that we have created, is in the hands of a high-toned and honorable man, (the Assistant Cashier of the Bank of Fayetteville,) and its administration will be characterized by strict integrity.

Perhaps one-half of our indebtedness is due at home. This amount we felt honor bound to prefer, as our endorser made nothing whatever out of his friendship for us; and freely gave us his name, by which we were enabled to draw money from time to time to send away in payment of our Northern bills.

We are full of hope that the loss (if any), that may come to our creditors will fall lightly upon them, and that we may soon be able to resume our large business in our own name; and also the pleasant business relations that we have had so long with all our houses. In the last few months, by neglecting our creditors away from here, we might have paid up (or at least materially reduced) our bank debt, but we have preferred to remit North as fast as our sales permitted us. Besides, our credit and opportunities have been such that we might have, by abusing the one and availing ourselves of the other, more than doubled our indebtedness at the North. The few purchases that we ventured to make recently, were made hoping that the step we have taken would not have to be made.

The immediate causes that have brought this misfortune upon us may be stated to be: the general depression that has fallen upon all kinds of business, the low prices of all kind of labor and produce, which has so greatly reduced the *purchasing* ability of every one, the shrinkage in values of goods, securities and property of all kinds on which we based out right to contract debts. Added to all this—for weeks past the stagnation of business by extreme weather.

We are engaged for the next few days in taking inventory of assets. We hope no one person will lose much by us.

Asking your sympathy and indulgence, we are, Yours truly,

ROSE & LEAK.

We are glad to learn, by the way, that Messrs. Rose & Leak's excellent staff of clerks have been engaged for another year by the assignee.

Married.

In the Methodist Church, Yellow Prairie, Barleson County, Texas, February 3rd, 10 A. M., by Rev. Mr. Brown, Mr. John A. Bailey, of Athens, Henderson County, Texas, to Miss Anna Stuart, youngest daughter of D. J. McLeod.

[The father of the fair bride, Mr. Daniel J. McLeod, now a prosperous farmer in Texas, was brought up in the old OBSERVER office, where he enjoyed the confidence and high esteem of the late Mr. Hale and all connected with the establishment. Success and happiness to him and all his, including the newly wedded pair, say the present OBSERVER and staff.]

A Former Fayettevillian Marries in Georgia.

Thursday, Feb. 14th, Mr. T. J. Warren, formerly of this city, but now living in Macon, Georgia, was married at the residence of Mr. Arthur Jones, of Macon, to Miss Fannie Hightower, of Barnsville. The Macon Evening News says:

The bride is a very lovely and accomplished young lady. She is a sister of Mrs. Arthur Jones, of Macon and Mrs. S. Jones, of Vineville. The groom is a well known and highly esteemed young gentleman of this city, and is book-keeper for the firm of L. McManus & Co. Mr. and Mrs. Warren will make this city their future home.

Henry Blount on Tuesday Night.

Lovers of a good entertainment will be delighted to learn that Mr. Henry Blount, the celebrated lecturer, who has won such applause in many States outside of our own, will deliver his famous lecture, "Beyond the Alps lies Italy," in the Armory of the F. I. L. I., on Tuesday evening next, for the benefit of the Company.

Let everybody attend—for the Company's sake as well as for that of the eloquent speaker.

Miscreants Who Should be Caught and Punished.

Our streets are bad enough at night, being in total darkness, but when some malicious persons stretch obstructions across them, such as planks raised from the ground, goods boxes, etc., as was the case Tuesday night on Hay street, when several people were tripped up and badly hurt, they become intolerable and unsafe to traverse. It is a disgrace to the town, and should be stopped.

Novel, Isn't It?

Mr. Ed. Blake, of Idaho, in this county, conducts a dairy, and the motive power for one of his churns is most ingeniously contrived. It is a well trained dog that operates the churn by treading upon a step and brace in some respects similar to the attachment on a foot lathe.

A Heavy Weight.

Mr. E. Saunders recently butchered a hog aged two years and three months that tipped the scales at 712 pounds.

People and their Movements.

Mr. C. L. Campbell is at home.

Major Badham, of Edenton, is again in the city.

Mr. W. S. Prior was at home a few days the past week.

Mr. J. C. Thomson, Jr., is visiting the New Berne Fair.

Mr. Kelly Sessoms, of Stedman, was in the city yesterday.

We are glad to see Col. Alderman out after several days illness.

Mr. John H. Anderson, representing Teft, Weller & Co., is in the city.

Mrs. Frank Thornton is visiting her brother, Mr. Warren Smith, in Athens. Ga.

Miss Alice Monger, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Isaac Jessup, returned home Tuesday.

General Brady is convalescing and is able to be about his business after a severe attack of pneumonia.

Mrs. J. J. Crosswell and her three youngest children left Monday for Florida to visit Mrs. Crosswell's mother, Mrs. Murdoch, at St. Augustine.

We were glad to welcome Mr. P. H. Emmett, of Stillmore, Georgia, while visiting Fayetteville his old home last week. His wife, who was Miss Ellis, of Ga., accompanied him. Both returned home on Sunday.

Mrs. Judge Atkins and daughter, Mrs. Richard Meade, of Richmond, Va., have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. S. C. Rankin on Russell street. Mrs. Atkins has lost none of the beauty and vivacity of manner which made her so popular here when she was Miss Nellie Prior and the belle of Fayetteville. Mrs. Meade (who was Miss Nellie Atkins) is also well known here and universally liked. Her husband, it will be interesting to many North Carolinians to know, is a nephew of General James H. Lane's late wife, and consequently a grandnephew of the late Bishop Meade. Mrs. Atkins, as our town readers know, is the daughter of our venerable friend, Mr. Warren Prior.

Mr. C. W. Bidgood, one of the latest additions to the Bar of Fayetteville, has opened an office in the Hinsdale building to practice law, (see advertisement in another column). He is thoroughly identified with Fayetteville, having lived here for several years past, and until now has been employed in the Auditor's office of the C. F. & Y. V. railroad Co.

The Chamber of Commerce.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—As practically, all of our fellow citizens are equally interested in the success of the movement, of which the formation of our Chamber of Commerce is but an initiatory step, and as very many of them evidently do not understand, either *what* is in contemplation or *what* is expected of them, I ask the liberty of your columns to explain my ideas of *what* we want and *what* we are going to do, and then to ask them to come to the assistance of the few men who are now pushing the thing along, and by a united and concentrated effort make success a certainty and failure impossible. 1st. Let me assure everybody, that it is no money-making scheme for any man or set of men; on the contrary, the *good of the entire community* is the sole and patriotic object desired. It is the object and intention of the Chamber to encourage, build up and do everything possible in the power of concentrated effort to help all industries of every description, the trucker, the planter, the manufacturer, the merchant, the miller and labor of all descriptions. Many think that the sole object of our organization is to spend some money, and try and induce Northern mill men to locate Cotton Mills here, and while one of the objects is to show up our local advantages, and if possible, induce foreign capital to invest with us, still it is equally the object and intention of the Chamber to help every other branch of industry, and to give *all* of its weight and influence, as much to assist the trucker to get cheap and competitive rates to market his produce, as to encourage the mill man to invest his thousands.

The different committees are now at work, getting up statistics and information of every description, in order that the advantages that we have, may be properly made known to the world at large. For 25 years we have been sitting here, Micawber-like, "waiting for something to turn up," until we have allowed our natural advantages to be forgotten by even the majority of our own people, and in the meantime our sister cities have gradually forged ahead and left us behind with mainly memories of what we used to be "before the war." The time has come for this thing to stop, either by our "getting a move on us," or by asking the younger generation, to step in and give us a decent burial as antiquated old fossils. Now let us make a change. Don't say, "Times are too hard," "ain't got any money," "can't afford it," &c., &c. These are all the very strongest arguments that you could give in favor of your *doing more* than is even expected of you. *Money*, a small quantity of which is essential, is not what we want as much as your influence, help and co-operation. Whether your cash interest be much or little, your influence can be made valuable. For instance: Suppose we were united and would all act together as a business community, and we wanted to make one of the railroads give us as good a rate of freight for some articles as other places of comparative like conditions have and *which they do not now do*. Don't you see, that if that road could be made to know, that unless we were treated right, that we would withdraw all business from it and give to another route—water if necessary—that we would get what we wanted? Don't you know we would? As it now is, we are simply dependent upon the consideration of transportation companies. This is only one of a hundred arguments that should urge every good citizen to join and give his hearty help and support to a concentrated effort to advance the natural interests of our community. One of our main objects is to induce parties to commence the manufacture of every kind of articles used by our people, from a sheet of writing paper and a cake of soap, up to a finished wedding garment. We want everybody to talk up Fayetteville. Talk up its real advantages. Post yourselves as to the facts in regard to your own town. Quit your infernal croaking. Don't clog the wheels of progress. If you ain't satisfied with the town or its people, *leave it*. Emigrate to paradise and then see if you have bettered your condition. If you won't either pull or push, at least don't try to scotch the wheels. On the contrary give this matter your careful business consideration. Think about it. Estimate its benefits to the community and to your own self. Then go to the secretary, sign your name as a member, and give your hearty co-operation, and my word for it, you will never regret so doing. J. D. MCNEILL.

Report on Industries and Manufactures

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 13, 1895.

Mr. A. H. Slocomb, President:

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your request, that I make a report, detailing as far as possible, the advantages that Fayetteville has to offer to parties, desiring to engage in "manufacturing or other business enterprises," I hand you herewith my views on the subject, assuring you of my willingness to further detail any especial subject and to heartily co operate with you in any effort to advance our business or industrial resources.

I think that we will all agree, that the manufacture of cotton, from its raw state, into its numerous articles of trade and consumption stands pre eminently 1st, on account of the quantity, quality and price of the raw material grown and marketed right here, and on account of the comparative cheapness of our sites, fuel, transportation, power, labor, rents and living expenses, in its several articles of daily consumption.

The manufacture of all articles that are made from wood, shoul l next engage our attention, as we are peculiarly well supplied with the raw material for all such industries. We have practically unlimited supplies of both varieties of the pine surrounding us on all sides, with our river bottoms and adjacent territory covered with splendid Oak, Birch, Ash, Beech, Sweet and Black Gum, Dogwood, Persimmon, Hickory, Cypress and Juniper, the owners of which are ready and anxious to deliver to any manufacturer at prices that will certainly satisfy any reasonable man, as the experience of those already engaged in similar industries amply testifies.

I would also call attention to the desirability of this point as a manufacturing and distributing point, for such articles as Soap, Paper, Bags, (cloth and paper), Crates (truck), Barrels, &c., &c., and in connection with this last item, would especially remind you that the trucking industry is now, under the enterprising lead of the Messrs. Fitzell, assuming proportions that will very shortly consume the entire product of an ordinary establishment, making such articles as they require for marketing their truck. Such goods are now purchased *elsewhere*, but should by all means be *made* and *sold right here*.

Now as to "Sites," available and suitable for manufacturing purposes: If you will note the route of the two railroads that pass through our city, you will find the C. F. & Y. V. entering from the Northwest and passing through almost the centre, leaves us at the River on the Wilmington branch East Southeast, and on the Bennettsville line almost due South, after almost two miles in our corporate limits, having numerous vacant desirable and purchasable lots along its line. The Atlantic Coast Line enters from the Northeast and leaves us Southwest with the same class of property along its line; in addition, it has a side track on Moore street to the Carolina Mills of about half mile, which if extended, by trestling the creek, and continuing down same street to Water street, and thence across to the C. F. & Y. V. tracks, would give us a Belt Line around and through the entire city, and would open up "Sites" enough to satisfy any possible demand that would be likely to arise, at prices that would be satisfactory to the most exacting. Such sites would command transportation rates, by both water and rail to the world, and would also have the advantages of most excellent *boiler water for steam purposes, at all times*. Your special committees on fuel, &c., will give you the information necessary to enable you to name the comparative cost of steam power, &c., &c.

Now, as to Water Powers: 1st, As far as cotton mills or any other class of industry requiring more than a steady 40 horse power is concerned, why, under present conditions, we have *not got it to offer* within our corporate limits, but I would respectfully refer you to a rough draft of a series of powers on Little River, marked "Exhibit A," and one marked "Exhibit B," showing our relations to the falls of the Cape Fear River, which if utilized and transmitted to this point by "electrical transmission," would be practically unlimited in quantity, and could be sold by a Power Company, at a price per horse power per annum, cheaper than from any other point that the writer knows of today. This system and kind of motive power in the writer's opinion, in the very near future, is destined to *drive off all* competition on account of its *cheapness*. Everybody admits that steam cannot compete with water, when *quantity* and *location* are the same. This system enables the manufacturer to utilize water power and *build his mill where he pleases*. There are to day numerous mills being successfully operated on this plan, and its ultimate complete success, is an assured certainty. As before stated, the writer will be glad to give any detailed information wanted, as to either of the drafts submitted. They are hurriedly made, and of course are not technically correct. They only serve to show the actual practical facts as they exist to-day.

As to smaller water powers, 40 horse power or less, there are several in our immediate vicinity that should to day be at work, giving employment to labor and adding to our industrial resources. "Exhibit C" will show how easily and cheaply all of our present creek water powers could be more than doubled in capacity every day in the year, by simply using a system of Reservoir Dams to draw from when wanted.

Awaiting your further instruction, I am sir yours,

JAS. D. MCNEILL.

MARRIED.

COUNCIL—BRYANT—At Roslin, on the 10th inst., by John Smith, J. P., Mr. ARCHIE F. COUNCIL, of Robeson county, to Miss MAY BRYANT, of Cumberland county.

The first 100 persons can get one half dozen Standard Cabinet Photos at Winburn's Gallery for $2.00. Call early.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

The first 100 persons can get one half dozen Standard Cabinet Photos at Winburn's Gallery for $2.00. Call early

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containg nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son.

The first 100 persons can get one half dozen Standard Cabinet Photos at Winburn's Gallery for $2.00. Call early.

Many inventors fail to secure patents because their claims are entrusted to incompetent attorneys. Col. O. E. DUFFY, Copp Building, Washington, D. C., was fourteen years Examiner of Patents for Uncle Sam, and has for thirteen years been Solicitor of Patents.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1885.

SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Thousands of Cures

Have been made of Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Sores, Blotches and the most malignant blood and skin diseases by Botanic Blood Balm, the result of forty years experience of an eminent Scientific and conscientious physician. Send for book of wonderful cures, and learn which is the best remedy. Botanic Blood Balm stands at the head. Price only $1.00 per large bottle. For sale by druggists. Send for free book and learn wisdom. Address Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.—*Adv.*

When so many people are taking and deriving benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla, why don't you try it yourself? It is highly recommended.

UNTIL MARCH
15, 1895,
My Entire Stock will be Sold at Cost!

ON ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT SEVERE COLD WEATHER, AND HEAVY SNOWS, AND IN ORDER TO GIVE EVERY ONE A CHANCE TO GET SOME OF

MY GREAT BARGAINS,

I HAVE DECIDED TO RUN MY

GREAT COST SLAUGHTER SALE
Until March 15, 1895.

ONE SPECIAL FEATURE OF THIS SALE —IS—

ANOTHER SACRIFICE
In Ladies' Fine Shoes!
227 Pairs of Ziegler Bro.'s Ladies' High Grade FINE SHOES.
Our Regular Prices $3.00 Per Pair;
Reduced to $2.00 for Choice.

297 Pairs of Krippendorf, Dittman & Co.'s High Grade FINE SHOES,
Our Regular Price $2.50 Per Pair;
Reduced to $1.50 for Choice.

NOTE--This is the best Bargain Sale of Fine Shoes I have ever offered.

FRANK :-: THORNTON.

CHEW "VESTIBULE,"
THE GREAT
NATURAL SUGAR-SWEETENED
TOBACCO.

THE S. A. L. VESTIBULE IS THE FASTEST TRAIN.

"VESTIBULE" TOBACCO —IS THE—
Fastest Seller.
SOLD IN
FAYETTEVILLE
ONLY BY
R. M. PRIOR,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MANUFACTURERS PRICE TO MERCHANTS.

Full Line of Groceries —AT— **PRIOR'S.**

CHARLES W. BIDGOOD,
ATTORNEY at LAW.
PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS.
All matters placed in his hands will receive prompt attention.
—OFFICE HINSDALE BUILDING,—
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

"JUST A FEW WORDS"
That some of the young men have to say who have ridden the RAMBLER BICYCLE.

Messrs. A. J. Pemberton and Co.,

GENTLEMEN:

Replying to your favor of recent date in regard to the "Rambler Bicyle" will say: The Rambler is as near perfect in every respect as it is possible to make a wheel.

I have owned five (5) different makes of wheels (among the number was a Columbia) and I have ridden many more, but the Rambler is the easiest running and the most comfortable wheel to ride on that I have ever mounted. I am sure I shall never want to trade again.

Wishing you all the success you surely deserve in selling the best wheel on earth, I remain

Yours very truly,
E. M. SHEETZ.

Feb'y 12, 1895

A. J. Pemberton & Co,

GENTLEMEN:

Regarding your query as to "How I like the Rambler Bicycle," I need only state my experience. Last June I bought a "Columbia," and after riding it two months, I sold it and purchased a "Rambler."

I can unhesitatingly say that the Rambler is the best I have ever mounted, and really did not know what riding was until I had my Rambler.

Yours,
I. B. ROSENTHAL.

All Models of the Rambler $100.

WRITE OR CALL FOR CATALOGUE.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

WANTED!
500 CORDS Persimmon and Dogwood
—BY—
Fayetteville Oil Mills.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GOOD SOUND
WOOD,
FREE FROM KNOTS AND WORM-HOLES.

WOOD TO BE DELIVERED AT OUR MILL YARD.

J. R. WILLIAMS,
2-21-95 2t MANAGER.

Good Things!

SPICED PIG FEET, COD FISH,
POTATOES AND ONIONS,
MACARONI AND FULL CREAM CHEESE,
PICKLES, CABBAGE,
TURNIPS, BEANS, PEAS,
OAT FLAKES BY THE POUND,
SUGAR, COFFEE,
BACON, LARD,
HAMS, HOMINY,
FLOUR, MEAL,
FANCY ELGIN AND GILT EDGE BUTTER,
CANNED GOODS AND FRUITS
—AT—
C. W. ELLIOTT'S.

Peter Henderson & Co.'s Garden Seeds.

A FRESH AND FULL ASSORTMENT EMBRACING ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.

Henderson's seeds are used by truckers and careful, observant private gardeners because of their EXTRORDINARY RELIABILITY

I again remind customers, in the habit of ordering direct that I will supply them at Henderson's prices to consumers, THUS SAVING THEM FREIGHT ON BULK SEEDS.

Buyers of moderate quantities will receive gratuitously their voluminous and handsome **MANUAL**, unequalled in its vegetable and floral display.

Henderson & Co refuse to put up any papers smaller than the 5 cent or full size, for which their wholesale price is very nearly *four times as much* as the smaller papers, sold by competing seed dealers, are offered at.

True economists in making their mall purchases of seeds will consider **FIRST, QUALITY** and next **QUANTITY OF SEED** rather than number of papers.

To meet a possible demand, (thus tar hardly appreciable) for papers at lower prices, I have in stock a full assortment of small papers from the *old, reliable firm of* **DAVID LANDRETH & SONS**, which are offered at *one cent a paper*.

H. R. HORNE, Sole Agent
1-24-95 for Peter Henderson & Co.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between J. A. Burns and Mike Folb, under the name and style of J. A. Burns & Co., in the conduct of a clothing and gents furnishing business on the south side of Person street in the city of Fayetteville, N. C., has been dissolved by mutual consent of the said parties.

Mr. Burns retires from the said business because of other business requiring his constant attention. All accounts due the said firm are payable to Mr. Folb, and all debts, if any, due by the firm will be paid by him. Thanking a generous public for a liberal share of business, we are, Respectfully,

J. A. BURNS.
Feb'y 8, 1895. MIKE FOLB.

Having purchased the interest of Mr. J. A. Burns in the firm heretofore known as J. A. Burns and Co., I beg to announce to the public that I will continue the clothing and gents furnishing business at the same old stand, and will at all times keep a stock of goods which for standard of elegance and worth cannot be surpassed, and at prices which defy competition. Respectfully, MIKE FOLB.

Having sold my interest in the business heretofore conducted under the name of J. A. Burns & Co., to Mr. Mike Folb, who will continue to conduct the business in his own name, I beg to thank a generous public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon the old firm, and bespeak a continuance of favors for Mr. Folb.

2-14-2t Respectfully, J. A. BURNS.

J. R. WILLIAMS. J. A. MOORE.

New Firm.

J. R. Williams & Co.,
BROKERS AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
—AGENTS FOR—
LOUISVILLE PACKING COMPANY.
Full line of Packing-house products always on hand.
"MAGNOLIA HAMS,"
"SNOWFLAKE LARD," Etc.
Quality guaranteed. Give us a trial order.
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS (except Life) WRITTEN AT ESTABLISHED RATES.
1-31-95 4t

At King Brothers
YOU WILL FIND
"Buist's" Prize Medal Garden Seeds
Only 1 Cent a Paper.

The many who bought seed of us last season saved **MONEY** and were well pleased with result from seed. Those who buy of us this season will save *more money*, and we guarantee every paper to be *New Fresh Seed*.

WE CARRY A LARGE STOCK OF
—Drugs, Seeds and Tobbaco,—
and are leaders in price and quality of goods. Call at our store or send us your order by mail.

Yours truly,
KING BROTHERS,
Next Door to Post Office.
Druggists and Seedmen,
Fayetteville, N. C.

WANTED.

A loan of $1,200 for three years—8 per cent interest, payable monthly or quarterly. First-class real estate as security.

Address BOX 173,
2-7-95 3t Fayetteville, N. C

KODAK
FREE SAMPLE
—AT—
B. E. SEDBERRY & SON'S.

The most approved treatment for permanent cure of Headache and Neuralgic Pains—is also a speedy relief—is perfectly harmless and highly approved by Physicians who have seen the formula. Price 10 cents (two doses.)

KODAK

LADIES!

LOOK TO YOUR HOUSEKEEPING AND BUY YOUR SUPPLIES OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

JUST RECEIVED:

Navy Beans, Split Peas, Prunes.
Smoked Bloaters, C. & B. Chow Chow, Ivory Soap.
Rolled Oats, Ground Pepper, Windsor Salt
Figs, Plantation Java Coffee, Macaroni.
Okra and Tomatoes, Evaporated Apples.
Burton's Vanilla.
Plantation Cigars.

CALL AND GET A CUP OF BLACK SEAL BRAND TEA, SERVED HOT ANY TIME THIS WEEK.

A. S. HUSKE.

Sash, Doors and Blinds,
LIME, HAIR AND NAILS.
Builders will do well to see us.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

COMING!

Our Mr. Milton Ellwood with a Full Line of those Beautiful Columbia Bicycles for 1895.

HE WILL SHOW THEM AT SEDBERRY'S DRUG STORE.

All are invited to call and see them and take a ride.
The Columbia line range in price from $40 to $100, and in weight 15½ to 27 lbs.
We can suit all—young and old.
If you ride, why not ride the best?
The best is a *Columbia*.
The Columbia is the Standard Bicycle of the world—unequalled, unapproached.
Represented by
SEDBERRY BROS.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

P. S. See handbills for date of Mr. Ellwood's arrival.

MERCURIAL POISON

Is the result of the usual treatment of blood disorders. The system is filled with Mercury and Potash remedies—more to be dreaded than the disease—and in a short while is in a far worse condition than before. The most common result is

RHEUMATISM

for which S. S. S. is the most reliable cure. A few bottles will afford relief where all else has failed.

I suffered from a severe attack of Mercurial Rheumatism, my arms and legs being swollen to more than twice their natural size, causing the most excruciating pains. I spent hundreds of dollars without relief, but after taking a few bottles of S.S.S. I improved rapidly, and am now a well man, completely cured. I can heartily recommend your wonderful medicine to anyone afflicted with this painful disease.

W. F. DALEY, Brooklyn Elevated R. R.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MARBLE AND GRANITE

Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments

—AND—

Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG,

Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works.

LOW TARIFF PRICES

—ON—

FURNITURE.

Call and examine my Stock.

Suits from $8.00 UP.

Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Hall Racks, Safes, Bed Springs,

—AND—

HOME-MADE MATRESSES

A SPECIALTY.

Very respectfully,

J. H. ROBINSON, JR.

—FOR THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS—

Botanic Blood Balm

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY FOR

All Skin and Blood Diseases

It purifies, builds up and enriches the blood, and never fails to cure the most inveterate BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, if directions are followed. Thousands of grateful people sound its praises and attest its virtues.

☞WRITE for Book of Wonderful Cures, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent, freight paid, by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Mexican Mustang Liniment

for

Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders.
Piles,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains.
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy. Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain. Makes Man or Beast well again.

at to-da... *post facto* principle ...

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

STATE SENATE.

First District—E T Snipes, r; Thos White, p.
Second D—H E McCaskey, p; J B Parsons, p.
Third—C W Mitchell, d.
Fourth—Dr I E Green, d.
Fifth—Dr W P Mercer, d.
Sixth—A A Forbs, p.
Seventh—J C Bellamy, p; J T B Hoover, p.
Eighth—J M Mewborn, p; E L Franks, p.
Ninth—B F Aycock, d; LaFayette Smith, d.
Tenth—F B Rice, r.
Eleventh—C A Cook, r.
Twelfth—Rev H N Norris, p.
Thirteenth—E S Abell, d.
Fourteenth—I W Taylor, p; John E Fowler, p.
Fifteenth—Augustus Shaw, r; J L Long, r.
Sixteenth—Warren Carver, r.
Seventeenth—A J Dalby, p.
Eighteenth—Stephen A White, r; W G Stephens, p.
Nineteenth—A W Wicker, p.
Twentieth—W R Lindsay, p.
Twenty-first—Ogden A Starbuck, r.
Twenty-second—W J Adams, d.
Twenty-third—E R Hurley, p; J M Sanders, p.
Twenty-fourth—William Moody, p.
Twenty-fifth—W C Dowd, d.
Twenty-sixth—J F Westmoreland, p; S W Wall, p.
Twenty-seventh—A C Sharp, r.; B R Brown, r.
Twenty-eighth—S E Marshall, g.
Twenty-ninth—A Y Sigmon, r; W E White, p.
Thirtieth—W H Farthing, r.
Thirty-first—Samuel J Black, r.; A J Dula, p.
Thirty-second—J Y Hamrick, p.; J B Fortune, r.;
Thirty-third—J M Moody, r.; Rev John Ammons, p.
Thirty-fourth—J M Candler, r.
Thirty-fifth—R L Herbert, p.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance County, Dr J W McCauley, r.
Alleghany, R C Higgins, d.
Alexander, William C Linney, p.
Anson, L D Robinson, d.
Ashe, J B Hopkins, r.
Beaufort, T B Hooker, d.
Bertie, A S Rascoe, d.
Bladen, R S White, p.
Brunswick, W W Drew, p.
Buncombe, V S Lusk, r.; Geo Burnham, r.
Burke, Samuel Huffman, r.
Cabarrus, A F Hileman, p.
Camden, —— ——, r.
Caswell, Calvin L Smith, (col.) r.
Carteret, E L Duncan, r.
Catawba, Lee R Whitener, p.
Chatham, J E Bryan, p.; A M Self, r.
Craven, R P Williams, r.
Cherokee, A A Campbell, r.
Chowan, W H Leary, p.
Clay, J A Buckhanan, p.
Cleveland, Rev L L Smith, p.
Columbus, H M Harrelson, d.
Cumberland, J B Currie, p; Z Taylor, p.
Currituck, W H Gallop, d.
Caldwell, J L Nelson, d.
Dare, J B Etheridge, d.
Davidson, Z V Walser, r.
Davie, W R Ellis, r.
Durham, W G Vickers, p.
Duplin, F M Keathley, p.
Edgecombe, J H Baker, d; W O Howard, d.
Forsyth, Edgar Lineback, r.; J W Spense, p.
Franklin, J F Mitchell, p.
Gaston, —— Harris, p.
Gates, L L Smith, d.
Graham, J W King, d.
Granville, A A Lyon, d.; S J H Mayer, r.
Green: S G Mewborn, d.
Guilford: R G Chilcutt, r; J M Sutton, r.
Halifax: M Grizzard, d; J Honse, d.
Harnett: Neill McLeod, p.
Haywood: W T Lee, d.
Henderson: H G Ewart, r.
Hertford: B B Winborne, d.
Hyde: John G Harris, p.
Iredell: Lerow Morrow, p.; T M Stikeleather, p;
Jackson: Jas R Thomas, d.
Johnston: Dr J W Vick, d; Rufus Saunders, d.
Jones: J A Smith, d.
Lenoir: C S Wooten, p.
Lincoln: J F Reinhardt, d.
McDowell: L P Crawford, d.
Macon: J Frank Ray, d.
Madison: W G Hunter, r
Martin: M T Lawrence, d.
Mecklenburg: J D McCall, d; J T Kell, d; J G Andrews, d.
Mitchell: S J Turner, r.
Montgomery: J A Reynolds, p.
Moore: E J Harrington, d.
Nash: M C Strickland, p.
New Hanover: Herbert McClammy, d; George Z French, r.
Northampton: R B Peebles, d.
Onslow: Rudolph Duffy, d.
Orange: J A Cheek, r.
Pamlico: Louis G Daniels, d.
Pasquotank: W G Pool, r.
Pender: —— Ward, d.
Perquimans: J R Darden, r.
Person: Stephen P Gentry, p.
Polk: J B Turner, r.
Pitt: Jno T Phillips, p; Ed V Cox, r.
Randolph: J W Bean, r; E C Phillips, p.
Richmond: J D Yates, p; J E McLean, p.
Robeson: J F Payne, D D Carlyle, d.
Rockingham: J A Walker, p; F G McKinney, p.
Rowan: D R Julian, d; J H McKenzie.
Rutherford: M H Flack, p.
Sampson: R M Crumpler, p.; C H Johnson, p.
Stanly: R L Smith, d.
Stokes: R G Petree, r.
Surry: W H Norman, p.
Swain: John S Woodard, d.
Transylvania: E A Aiken, r.
Tyrrell: Abner Alexander, r.
Union: R L Stevens, d.
Vance: M M Peace, r.
Wake: J H Young, r; A L Davis, r.; J J Bagwell, p.
Warren: S A Williams, p.
Washington: J D Bateman, r.
Watauga: L H Michael, r.
Wayne: W C Monroe, d; John H Edwards, d.
Wilkes: J P Elledge, r; J R Henderson, r.
Wilson: Jonathan Tomlinson, d.
Yancey: J H Higgins, d.
Yadkin: J W Crummell, r.

Fans Repaired.

Fannie, or as her family called her, Fan, had lost her beau and she was afraid she never would be paired. She hated the thought of being single all her life. One day she saw in a store window the sign "Fans Repaired." Laughingly she said to a friend. "There is hope for me yet. I may be re-paired." "Of course you may" said her friend, "if you will take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that wonderful cure of woman's complaints and tone up your system. Do you wonder your beau left you when he found you always complaining, looking pale as a ghost and all that? Young men won't knowingly harness themselves for life to a walking corpse or a peripatetic infirmary. Take the remedy and get well." Fan did and has been satisfactorily re-paired. For nursing mothers or those about to become mothers, "Favorite Prescription" is a price less boon. It lessens the pains and perils of childbirth, shortens labor, promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child and shortens the period of confinement.

Do you travel? Are you a shipper? The "Rand-McNally Railway Guide and Hand-Book" contains all pertinent information. Ask your News-dealer.

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM
Rich Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

FOR SALE.

—ALL OF MY—

REAL ESTATE

IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

—AND IN THE—

CITY of FAYETTEVILLE,

IN WHOLE OR IN PART FOR SALE.

A. C. BRADY,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

12-6-94 tf

LIME.

We do not keep our Lime on hand long at a time. We have a fresh car load every four weeks. Four barrels of our lime will go as far as five of ordinary lime. We have hundreds of testimonials as to our

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.
Failure impossible. 300 page book, full explanation and proofs sealed (sealed) free.
ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York Wilmington, N. C.

—AND—

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK

Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,

At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

FANITA.....Saturday, Feb. 23
CROATAN.....Saturday, March 2

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN.....Saturday, Feb. 23
FANITA.....Saturday, March 2

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN.....Tuesday, Feb. 19
FANITA.....Tuesday, Feb. 26

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Have You?

The management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in the Department of the Carolinas, wishes to secure a few Special Resident Agents. Those who are fitted for this work will find this

A Rare Opportunity

It is *work*, however, and those who succeed best in it possess character, mature judgment, tact, perseverance, and the respect of their community. Think this matter over carefully. There's an unusual opening for somebody. If it fits you, it will pay you. Further information on request.

W. J. Roddey, Manager,
Rock Hill, S. C.

Better Crops

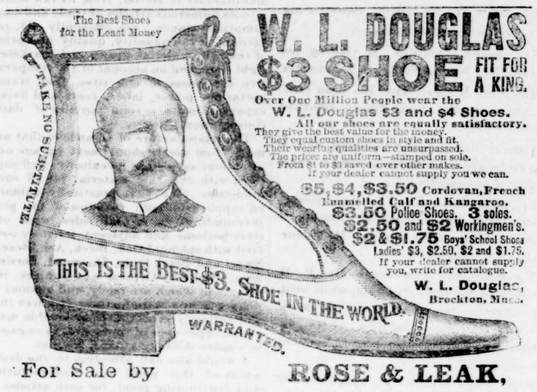
result from use of fertilizers rich in potash. Most fertilizers sold do not contain

Sufficient Potash

to insure the best results. The results of the latest investigations of the use and abuse of potash are told in our books.

They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FIT FOR A KING.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 and $4 Shoes.

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

$5, $4, $3.50 Cordovan, French Enamelled Calf and Kangaroo.
$3.50 Police Shoes. 3 soles.
$2.50 and $2 Workingmen's.
$2 & $1.75 Boys' School Shoes
Ladies' $3, $2.50, $2 and $1.75.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by ROSE & LEAK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.

IF YOU WANT ANY LEATHER GOODS SUCH AS

Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Bridles and Collars

do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

—IT IS JUST AS WE TOLD YOU TWO YEARS AGO IT WOULD BE—

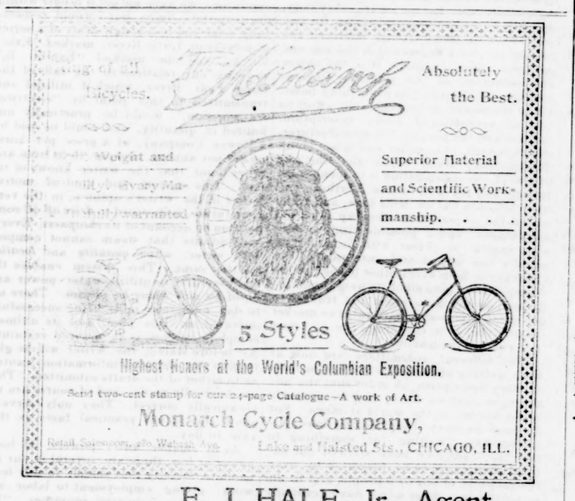
"ALBEMARLE" FLOUR

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

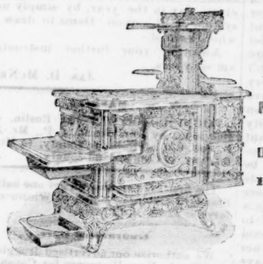
FERTILIZERS.

We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.


Absolutely the Best.
Superior Material and Scientific Workmanship.
5 Styles
Highest Honors at the World's Columbian Exposition.
Send two-cent stamp for our 24-page Catalogue—A work of Art.
Monarch Cycle Company,
Lake and Halsted Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

E. J. HALE, Jr., Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.



SHEPPARD'S EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

MADE FROM PURE PIG IRON

Not one pound of Scrap Iron is ever used in these goods.

DURABLE, CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL

All Modern Improvements to Lighten Housekeeping Cares.

Twenty different sizes and kinds.

Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.

Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS., Fayetteville, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, }
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }

In the Superior Court—Before the Clerk.

J. L. Andrews, Jr., Administrator of the Estate of Bernard Plummer dec'd,

against

Cora E. Buckingham, W. J. Buckingham, Alfes Andrews, J. L. Andrews, Jr., Carrie Plummer, Hallie Plummer, Wright Plummer, Henry Plummer, Lee Plummer and Ida Plummer, heirs at-law.

NOTICE.

The defendants, Carrie Plummer, Hallie Plummer, Wright Plummer, Henry Plummer, Lee Plummer and Ida Plummer, above named, will take notice that a proceeding, entitled as above, has been commenced before the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, by J. L. Andrews, Jr., administrator of the estate of Bernard Plummer, deceased, by petition filed in said office, asking for an order to sell the real estate belonging to the said estate, to make assets to pay debts due by said estate.

The said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before the Clerk of said Superior Court on or before the 28th day of February, 1895, at his office in the Court House in said county, and answer or demur to the said petition, now on file in said office, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

This January 16th, 1895.

CYRUS MURPHY,
Clerk Superior Court.

1-17-95 6w

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER Office at 20 cents per hundred.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

J. A. Lambeth,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Rear Hotel LaFayette

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.

Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Call and see.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

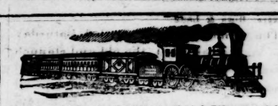
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAIL'Y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Feb. 17th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:58 "
Leave Sanford,	12:18 p. m.
Leave Climax,	2:00 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:50 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:55 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:25 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:13 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	1:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:04 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:17 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:28 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	7:00 a. m
Leave Maxton,	8:07 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:46 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:41 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:05 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:18 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:59 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:40 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:20 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:25 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:57 "
Arrive Madison	11:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:27 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:38 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:15 "
Leave Climax,	4:00 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:40 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

Train No. 2 and 4 connect at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem. Train No. 16 connects at Madison with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South Bound, as did at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23, Daily.	No. 35, Daily.	No. 41, Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon...	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro...	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 3	12 53	.....
Arrive Florence	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08		6 35
Leave Goldsboro	2 55		7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 02		8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30		10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....
	P. M.		
Lv Wilmington.	9 20		7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 56		8 31
Leave Goldsboro	12 05		9 40
Arrive Wilson..	1 00		10 27

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20	10 32	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	11 15	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	.....	.....
Arrive Weldon...	3 48	12 54	.....	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Read leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:37 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, General Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen'l Sup't
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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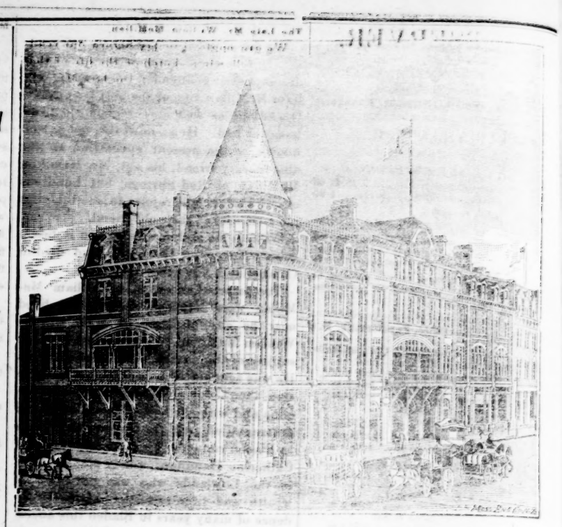

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